

JPRS 79751

29 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2545



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

29 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2545

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

African Oil States to Form Cartel Along OAPEC Lines (AL-MUSTAQBAL, 17 Oct 81)	1
Bases for Senegambian Federation Mentioned (WEST AFRICA, 23 Nov 81)	5
Stiff Opposition to Senegambian Federation Reported (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 25 Nov 81)	7
Briefs	
Arab Funds for Africa	8

ANGOLA

International Participation in Solidarity Conference Detailed (Eugenio Diogo; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 10 Nov 81)	9
Briefs	
New Luanda-Moscow Air Connection	11
Bulgarian Cooperation	11
Swedish Equipment	12
Danish Cement Mill Contract	12

CHAD

Role of OAU Peace-Keeping Force Noted (Alex Rondos; WEST AFRICA, 23 Nov 81)	13
--	----

CONGO

'AFP' Reports on Interview With Sassou-Nguesso (Jean Eudes Barbier; AFP, 9 Dec 81)	16
Nation Said to Have Entered Marxist Capitalism Era (WEST AFRICA, 23 Nov 81)	18

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Details on Spanish Investments, Aid Given (WEST AFRICA, 23 Nov 81)	20
---	----

ETHIOPIA

Briefs Use of Poison Gas	22
-----------------------------------	----

GABON

Students, Staff Strike At Libreville University (Jean-Eudes Barrier; AFP, 11 Dec 81)	23
Briefs French Official's Visit	24

GHANA

Police Clash With Police Outside 'Castle' (Accra Domestic Service, 15 Dec 81)	25
Briefs Armed Forces Enterprises	26
PFP Leaders	26
Cocoa Agreement Ratified	26

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira to Strengthen Ties With France (AFP, 14 Dec 81)	27
Aid Needed to Meet Country's Food Needs (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 15 Nov 81)	29
Racial Discrimination To Be Eliminated (NO PINTCHA, 4 Nov 81)	30
Briefs Cuban Women's Delegation	32
Algerian Pharmaceutical Donation	32
PRC Rice Project Assistance	32
Joint Fishing Agreement With Portugal	33
Joint Commission With Cuba Meets	33

KENYA

Kikuyu, Luo Loyalties Still Shape Politics (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 25 Nov 81)	34
--	----

LIBERIA

Briefs

Japanese Aid Agreement	36
------------------------	----

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano: U.S. Will Learn to Cooperate With Us (DOMINGO, 22 Nov 81)	37
Delegation to Socialist Countries Plans to Increase Trade (NOTICIAS, 5 Dec 81)	38
Police Volunteer Force Created in Zambezia Province (Joao Carimo; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 7 Nov 81)	40
Aggressive Export Policy, Practices Advocated (Editorial; DOMINGO, 22 Nov 81)	41
Complaint Voiced on Compulsory Attendance at Rally (Julia Jofrisse; DOMINGO, 22 Nov 81)	42
Abysmally Low Cashew Season in Manica, Sofala Provinces (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 26 Oct 81)	43
Damaged Pungoe River Bridge Opens to Traffic (THE HERALD, 10 Dec 81)	44
Briefs	
Espungabera Bank Established	45
Railroad Bridge Reactivation	45
Control of Private Trade	45
Soviet Ships' Visit	46
Bulgarian Delegation	46

REUNION

MDK Promotes 'Reunionese' Identity (Jose Macarty; TEMOIGNAGES, 29 Oct 81)	47
CP Position on Autonomy Issue Stated (TEMOIGNAGES, 30 Oct 81)	49
Details on New Pointe Des Galets Port Construction Given (TEMOIGNAGES, 29 Oct 81)	51

SENEGAL

Bill Concerning Election of President, Deputies Passed (Moustapha Mbodj; LE SOLEIL, 13 Nov 81)	53
---	----

SIERRA LEONE

SLLC Official Testifies Programs Backed by Foreign Groups (DAILY MAIL, 26 Nov 81)	56
USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Information Centre Opens (DAILY MAIL, 24 Nov 81)	58
West German Technical Aid Mission Visits (DAILY MAIL, 26 Nov 81)	59
China To Provide Medical Experts, Drugs, Equipment (DAILY MAIL, 26 Nov 81)	60
ECOWAS Financing Problems Aired (Editorial; DAILY MAIL, 27 Nov 81)	61
Domestic Production of Paper Proposed (Editorial; DAILY MAIL, 30 Nov 81)	62
Move to Speed up Oil Exploration Reported (DAILY MAIL, 1 Dec 81)	63

SOUTH AFRICA

PW Botha Steadfast in Moderate NP Line (DIE BURGER, 20 Nov 81)	64
Government Opposed to Organized Sunday Sport (DIE BURGER, 20 Nov 81)	66
Government Opposed to Open Schooling (DIE BURGER, 20 Nov 81)	67
NP's Merwe For Continuation of Gradual Reform (DIF BURGER, 20 Nov 81)	69
Broederbond Defends Secrecy, Denies Church Conflict (DIE BURGER, 20 Nov 81)	71
Security Police Arrest ANC Bombing Suspects (THE CITIZEN, 11 Dec 81)	74
Security Police Detain Workers' Union Head (THE CITIZEN, 10 Dec 81)	75
Reserve Bank Announces Further Gold Swaps (Don Wilkinson; THE CITIZEN, 10 Dec 81)	76
Explosion Rocks Cooperation and Development Building (Murray McNally; THE CITIZEN, 10 Dec 81)	77

Mineral Sales Value Declines (Marianne Dagutat; THE CITIZEN, 11 Dec 81)	78
Red Cross Votes May Help SA Ties With Africa (DIE BURGER, 20 Nov 81)	79
Foskor's Export Market for Phosphate Rock (DIE BURGER, 20 Nov 81)	80
Briefs	
Fertilizer Hike	81
Heunis in Taipei	81
Escom's German Matimba Turbos	81
Badenhorst For Equal Living Space	82
SWAZILAND	
Urgent Talks on Coal Crisis Planned (James Dlamini; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 4 Dec 81)	83
Police Detain Woman in Border Security Incident (Rika van Graan; THE CITIZEN, 10 Dec 81)	84
Briefs	
TV Negotiations	85
Border-Crashers	85
TANZANIA	
Nyerere Independence Day Message (Julius Nyerere; Dar es Salaam Domestic Service, 9 Dec 81) ...	86
Briefs	
PLO Relations	92
ZAMBIA	
Briefs	
Dushanbe Delegation Visit	93
ZIMBABWE	
Back Nation or Get Out, Says Mugabe (THE HERALD, 11 Dec 81)	94
Foreign Minister Raps Superpowers (THE HERALD, 11 Dec 81)	96
MP Accuses Hartley Firms of Racial Discrimination (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 81)	98

Record Maize Harvest Delivered in Time (THE HERALD, 11 Dec 81)	99
Effort to Stem Smuggling Reported (THE HERALD, 11 Dec 81)	101
Future of Catholic Weekly in Doubt (THE HERALD, 11 Dec 81)	103
Upsurge in Cases of Mental Illness Reported (George Mandizha; THE HERALD, 11 Dec 81)	104
Norwegian Teachers, Doctors To Arrive in 1982 (THE HERALD, 11 Dec 81)	106
Libyan Offer To Sell Oil Reported (Francis Mdlongwa; THE HERALD, 9 Dec 81)	107
British Aid in Recruiting Railway Engineers Reported (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 81)	108
Hundreds Seek Training With Media Institute (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 81)	109
Salisbury To Become New Patent Centre (THE HERALD, 9 Dec 81)	110
Motor Assembly Plants Turn Out More Vehicles (Brian Connolly; THE HERALD, 11 Dec 81)	111
Cattlemen Near Bankruptcy Claims MP (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 27 Nov 81)	114
Printing Industry Hit By Ink Shortage (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 27 Dec 81)	115
Briefs	
Fuel Talks	116
Sugar Scheme	116
Libyan Oil Welcomed	116
'Rhodesian' Degrees	116
Japanese Aid	117
Captured Troops Rumors	117
Helicopter Crashes in Seke	117
Swedish Typewriters	117
Landmine Accidents	118

AFRICAN OIL STATES TO FORM CARTEL ALONG OAPEC LINES

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 243, 17 Oct 81 pp 53, 55

[Article: "African OAPEC With or Without the Arabs"]

[Text] Information held by some observers working in the international oil industry reveals that some African oil circles are considering establishing a regional oil organization along the lines of OAPEC made up of the African petroleum exporting states.

According to the information, this plan, which developed a short time ago within a limited circle among the African oil states, has grown and gained force recently following the discovery of commercial quantities of petroleum in several more African states and the actual or pending entry of these states into the club of countries exporting petroleum in appreciable quantities in regional and world markets.

If this plan takes shape, the six candidate states for entry into the proposed organization would be Nigeria, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Cameroun, and the Ivory Coast. The first two states in this group are members of OPEC. In the event of the establishment of a new organization, which would be called the Organization of African Petroleum Exporting Countries, these two states would retain their membership in OPEC after the model of the seven Arab states (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Iraq, Qatar, Algeria, and Libya) which maintain membership in both OPEC and OAPEC. The latter organization links these seven states with other of the Arab states (Syria, Bahrain, Jordan, and Egypt, now under suspension). Tunisia is expected to be the next addition to the OAPEC cluster, which has grown steadily with every new and extensive commercial petroleum discovery in any of the Arab countries.

According to the available information, the goal of the African oil organization would be to establish widespread cooperation among the African petroleum producing and exporting states--not only in the fields of production and marketing but also in such fields as technical and engineering cooperation in the land surveying and oil exploration sectors, the exchange of information concerning the nature and geology of the fields and the extraction of their reserves and underground resources, and the establishment of joint organizations for refining, transport, and processing along the lines of the organizations or specialized companies in the petroleum industries established within the framework of the Arab OAPEC organization.

However, in connection with this concept, some Western sources speak of other reasons which they say are hidden in the minds of those working to establish this new oil organization. They hold that these reasons are based on "a desire on the part of the African oil states to get out from under the domination of the Arab states, free themselves from OPEC control, and formulate an independent oil policy for the African states."

Apparently, talk of these reasons is based more on Western hopes than African reality.

The Western sources, which are delighted by any disruption within OPEC and are pleased by conflicting price and production policies among the member states, are interested in seeing any new organization become a bloc that will clash with OPEC as a whole or some of its parts. They never want such an organization to cooperate with OPEC. This is because the existence of dissimilar and conflicting new organizations tends to increase the imbalance within OPEC and weaken the chances of success of any attempt to reunify the organization or repair the rift that still dominates mutual relations among some sides.

Two factors confirm that talk about a "goal of independence from OPEC" is based more on Western hopes than African reality:

First, OPEC itself suffers from a large internal division, and while its members may arrive at a temporary settlement to end this division, it remains evidence of existing regional and international political differences and their underlying economic realities which leads one to expect a reemergence of this division in some form or other in the short or long term. Nigeria and Gabon, the two OPEC members, are not in conflict with "the OPEC Arabs," nor are OPEC members Venezuela, Ecuador, and Indonesia. Rather, it is inside the organization and the proposed policies within it and in the various positions among them, and some of them are closer to some Arab members than they are to others. The source of the biggest problem plaguing OPEC today is the split of its Arab members into two (and perhaps more) camps along the lines of their superficial and actual political divisions.

Whenever the African states wish to support their common oil interests and policies (if such exist), the reality dictates that they cooperate in this area with the other OPEC states that share this position. They must support this common position rather than fragmenting and dissipating it, thereby leaving themselves open to isolation--along with other OPEC states--by Western or non-Western powers.

The second factor that suggests that the "anti-OPEC bloc" is more a Western hope than an African slogan lies in the true position and oil resources of each of the probable member states in the future organization, which is still only a concept in the making.

Regardless of the disparities in the oil resources of the six states, and setting aside the special importance that the oil sector now has or will have in the economy of each of the states, it is a certainty that none of these states (according to data available at this point) will be a major oil state. That is,

none will be an oil state in the sense that it will be capable of occupying an important position in the international oil industry or offering real competition to the OPEC members, which may have lost some of their influence in the international energy market but remain more capable of influencing this market than other countries.

Perhaps it is coincidental that reports about the African OAPEC and the possibility that--if it comes into existence--it could operate as an anti-OPEC bloc came at the same time that the energy conference in London was discussing the development of oil conditions among the petroleum exporting countries toward a greater role for the Gulf states in OPEC.

Discussion at the London Conference included an address by Algerian oil expert Nur-al-Din Ayyat-al-Husayn, who has been known for his wide knowledge in the field from the time he headed the marketing department in SONATRACH through his work in the oil industry in the UAE. Between these two posts, he worked as a consultant to the long-term strategy formulation committee of OPEC itself.

According to the remarks made by this expert, oil conditions in the OPEC states have the following implications:

1. Oil reserves in three of the 13 member states--Indonesia, Ecuador, and Gabon--will be depleted before the end of the 1980's, that is, in less than 10 years.
2. Another three of the member states (which leaves seven)--Nigeria, Qatar, and Algeria--will no longer be important petroleum exporters by the beginning of the year 2000.
3. The states that will retain their oil production capabilities after the year 2000 are definitely the Arab states of the Gulf.

These facts imply the following:

In view of the fact that two of the states that are candidates for membership in the organization of African petroleum exporting states--the two current members in OPEC--are subject to diminishing oil roles in successive periods, how could they play a role in a secondary organization against a major organization or principal states in this organization? These facts also indicate that the principal states in OPEC, which are Arab Gulf states, will retain their oil production capabilities after 2000, and consequently their oil role, in an environment in which the roles of other states in Africa and elsewhere are diminishing, will remain strong. Under these circumstances, it would no longer be feasible to talk about the potential success of an incapacitated regional African bloc against them.

On top of this, observers say that the establishment of an African oil organization implies one of the two following possibilities:

First, the organization may limit itself to the six oil states named (Nigeria, Gabon, Angola, Cameroun, Congo, and the Ivory Coast) and rule out the other oil

states in Africa, which include OPEC members Algeria and Libya plus Tunisia, which will soon join OAPEC. The ruling out of these countries would open a breach in African relations which would hurt the interests of the six states both in the oil sphere and in the non-oil sphere.

Second, the organization could open its membership to the three states mentioned, which would then comprise a third of the organization in terms of number and a very substantial part of the organization in terms of strategic and quantitative weight. In this case, the organization will have ruled out in advance any movement which is opposed--in principle--to the Arabs. It will have placed itself in a climate in which the door is open to cooperation, and the scale of this cooperation will depend on the ability of the member states to bring projects into existence and coordinate mutual interests.

These facts mean that the African OAPEC cannot possibly be against the Arabs of OPEC--not only because OPEC does not exhibit Arab unity, but also because the African OAPEC cannot be against the Arabs unless it is also against the Arabs of Africa, and therefore against Africa itself. It has no desire to be against Africa, unless it wishes to insure its own downfall from the start.

Therefore, the establishment of an African OAPEC means the establishment of another secondary or regional organization which can be a source of support for all its states without being against similar Arab oil states. Ultimately, if the organization wants to further its power and interests, it must play a part in strengthening OPEC by restoring its unity.

8591

CSO: 4504/38

BASES FOR SENEGAMBIAN FEDERATION MENTIONED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2755

[Text]

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, at the end of a three-day visit to The Gambia by President Diouf of Senegal, that he and President Sir Dawda Jawara had signed an agreement constituting the two countries into a confederation under the name of Senegambia was unexpected for its timing rather than its content. It is notable however, that what has been agreed between the two Heads of State is a "confederation". Sir Dawda has all along been most firm that such should be the nature of the (seemingly inevitable) link between the two countries, while President Diouf's speeches have suggested that he would have preferred some closer connection.

It is one of the heads of the agreement that "each of the confederal states shall maintain its independence and sovereignty". And the day after the agreement had been signed — not, incidentally, in the capital, Banjul, but at Kaour about 120 miles further up the River Gambia — M. Amadou Cissé, Senegal's Ambassador in France, was emphasising that both nations continue to exist as separate entities and that "The Gambia remains a sovereign state for everything that has not been confederated."

Four bases for the confederation have been mentioned, namely, integration of the two countries, armed and security forces' "to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the confederation", economic and monetary union; co-ordination of policy in the field of external relations and, finally, co-ordination of policy in communications and "in all other fields where the confederal states may agree to exercise their jurisdiction jointly."

Co-ordination of policy is very much what happens, or is meant to happen, in the European Common Market. Indeed, Sir Dawda has said that the creation of the confederation is closely analogous to Britain's joining the Common Market. He has also said that a formal Treaty of Confederation will be signed very soon but the Parliament of neither country has yet debated the issue, though there has been considerable effort put into explaining to the

electorates the benefits of closer links.

The two Heads of State have also agreed to set up the necessary machinery for the "elaboration of the protocols of implementation to establish the Senegambian Confederation", of which the President of Senegal will be President and the President of The Gambia will be Vice-President. Other institutions will be a Council of Ministers of the Confederation and a Confederal Parliament. Sir Dawda has also said that a gradual approach should be taken to the confederation; certainly there are going to be many details that will require careful examination.

Presumably monetary union means that The Gambia will switch to using the CFA franc as its currency. But before this can happen the other members of the Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UMOA) would have to concur and so too would France which undertakes to maintain a fixed convertibility, of 50 to 1, for the CFA franc against the French franc. On the other hand. The Gambia should remember that the CFA franc was effectively devalued recently when the French franc had to devalue against other currencies in the European Monetary system; some economists in France think that the franc may have to be devalued again within the next 12 months.

One likely consequence of economic union is a common customs policy. At present Gambian import duties are very much lower than those of Senegal, a fact which has led to The Gambia importing much more of certain goods than it consumes. The extra goods are then re-exported, as the Gambians say, to neighbouring countries. The Senegalese authorities call this trade smuggling, but as so many influential Senegalese citizens are involved, readjusting The Gambia's customs duties to fit Senegalese regulations may be more complex than it might seem at first sight, even without considering the impact on prices within The Gambia.

If, however, economic union is handled cautiously and tactfully the benefits to The Gambia could outweigh the drawbacks. For example *West Africa* has already mentioned that a new political relationship between the two countries could lead to a better development of the Gambia river as a commercial waterway. It is worth noting that the communiqué of the fifth session of the Senegal-Mali joint commission for co-operation — a week before the confederation announcement — said that the two countries "see the need to improve the transit procedures between Mali, The Gambia and Senegal".

President Senghor had for years tried to achieve some level of integration between Senegal and The Gambia to ease the task of developing Senegal's potentially rich Casamance region to the south of The Gambia. Perhaps confederation will mean that Banjul will become the principal port and metropolis for the Casamance.

Both Governments will find that some of their citizens are initially less than enthusiastic about any real confederalism, but with attention to detail and proper restraint it should be possible, eventually, to attain a viable confederation.

STIFF OPPOSITION TO SENEGAMBIAN FEDERATION REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 22, No 24, 25 Nov 81 p 8

[Text]

SENE-GAMBIA: CONUNDRUMS. The plan to forge Senegal and Gambia into a unitary state after the Senegalese military intervention at the end of July restored the crumbling regime of President Sir **Dawda Jawara** (AC Vol 22 No 17) is coming up against some stiff resistance on both sides of the frontier, and could have some unexpected regional implications. With the exception of the right-wing islamic-oriented *Mouvement Républicain Sénégalais* (MRS), led by the barrister **Boubacar Guèye**, most of the principal Senegalese political parties came out strongly against what they consider to be a disguised annexation of Gambia. We understand that some of the more radical opposition parties have woven ties with Gambian opposition, both within the country and in **Guinea-Bissau** and **Guinea-Conakry**, under putsch leader **Kekoi Samba Sanyang**. Senegal's southern neighbours are discreetly favouring opposition to a unified Sene-Gambia, for they are wary of President **Abdou Diouf**'s ambitions in the region. Likewise, we understand that Gambian opposition is moving about freely in **Mali**. The growing links between Senegalese and Gambian opposition provided the Gambian government with the pretext for cracking down on dissidents. (It will be remembered that the principal target was **Abdoulaye Wade**'s *Partie Démocratique Sénégalais* (PDS), accused of sending cadres for military training in **Libya** and smuggling in arms to Senegal via **Mauritania**. Government claims are correct, although Wade was probably not directly involved. Instead, the PDS' Libyan connections were the result of independent initiatives taken by a faction disappointed with the legal political process). For the moment, Wade remains in Paris and PDS' No. 2 man, **Fara N'Diaye** has even consulted former President **Léopold Senghor**, in the hope that he intervenes with the new government. Now, we hear action could soon be taken against **Mamadou Dia**'s *Mouvement Démocratique et Populaire* (MDP), which has ardently criticised government policy towards Gambia. Moreover, Senegal's radical and marxist groups (AC Vol 22 No 19) are also expecting some stick from the Diouf government. The Gambian affair has provoked some unexpected hiccups in the young and fragile Senegalese multi-party democracy, and symptoms are likely to be exacerbated in coming months.

CSO: 4700/426

BRIEFS

ARAB FUNDS FOR AFRICA--The President of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Mr. Chedli Ayari, has announced that Arab countries are setting aside up to four per cent of GNP for aid to poor nations compared with an average of 0.03 per cent from Western and Eastern industrialised countries. Mr. Ayari told a press conference in Khartoum that Arab nations could not be solely responsible for the development of Africa. That was the collective responsibility of the international community, he added. Arab funds, institutions and governments had, over the last six years, made about \$6,000m. available to African countries in the form of loans and grants to some 35 African states. BADEA had been responsible for about 10 per cent of those funds. Recent loans announced by BADEA included; \$10m. for Angola to rehabilitate fisheries, \$5m. for Niger for water supply projects and \$5m. for Sao Tomé and Príncipe to increase power supplies. Bank support for two projects in Chad had been suspended because of fighting. The projects were for building an oil refinery and reclaiming swampland. The Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Sahel Peoples is to give \$210m. in aid to 10 countries of the Sahel. The aid will comprise \$48m. in emergency food supplies and \$162m. for urgent rural development projects. Four of the countries worst hit by drought, Chad, Mali, Niger and Upper Volta, will receive grants to transport the emergency food supplies. The other recipients will be Senegal, Cape Verde, Mauritania, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and The Gambia. The aid was given by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Iraq. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Nov 81 p 2797]

CSO: 4700/426

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Eugenio Diogo]

[Excerpts] The First Congress of the JMPLA-Party Youth, which began last Saturday, yesterday ended its third day of proceedings with meetings of the working committees.

The high point of yesterday's session was the unanimous approval of five premises presented to the congress. Two premises of basic importance to the life and activity of the organization: "Youth must be completely integrated with the people," and "Only by educating our youth can we continue the revolution in the future," were approved by the 380 delegates to the conference, representing all the young people of Angola.

Also approved during yesterday morning's session were the premises: "National defense is a duty and an honor for Angolan youth"; "The JMPLA-Party Youth as a Marxist-Leninist organization of Angolan Youth"; and "The OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] as a source of members for the Party Youth." The draft revisions of the Party Youth statutes were also approved.

Afternoon Devoted to Reading of Messages

The afternoon session was devoted primarily to the reading of messages from international youth organizations, which rejoiced that this important event was taking place at a time when the imperialists, through their closest collaborator, are intensifying their aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

Messages were read from the International Union of Students, the AASU (African Association of Students), the youth organizations of Czechoslovakia, Romania, the DPRK, Poland, Afghanistan and Zambia, the Communist Party Youth of Portugal, Chile, Zaire, Brazil, Uruguay and Zambia, the FRETILIN Party Youth, the Association of Secondary School Students and the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers].

Sunday Proceedings

During the Sunday session, congratulatory messages were also read from the Free German Youth of the GDR; the JMLSTP [Youth of the Movement for the Liberation of

Sao Tome and Principe]; the Ho-Chi Minh Union of Communist Youth, of Vietnam; the POLISARIO Front Youth, of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic; the Organization of Mozambican Youth; the KISZ [Communist Youth Union] of Hungary; the Komsomol Dimitroviana, of Bulgaria; the REVSOMOL, of Mongolia; and the SWAPO Youth League, of Namibia. The soldiers of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] and the BCR (Central Repairs Base) of the FAPLA also hailed the congress.

6362

CSO: 4742/91

BRIEFS

NEW LUANDA-MOSCOW AIR CONNECTION--On 5 November, TAAG (Angolan Airlines) made the inaugural flight between Luanda and Moscow, with a technical stopover in Paris. The opening of this route will contribute greatly to the consolidation of Angolan-Soviet friendship and cooperation. Henceforth this flight will be regularly scheduled every Thursday at 2130 hours, with a return flight on Saturdays at 0600 hours. It was 2245 hours when the TAAG Boeing 707, manned by an Angolan crew, took off from the 4 February International Airport. On board were TAAG officials, including TAAG director Mario Henrique de Oliveira von Huff, and the Aeroflot representative in the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]. The plane landed in Paris 8 hours later, and then made the 4-hour flight between France and Moscow. Moments after the Boeing 707 landed in Moscow, a beverage was served to the representatives of our airline company. On that occasion, Vladimir V. Potapov, director of the Moscow International Airport, speaking for Aeroflot, expressed a desire to help in every way possible to minimize any problems our airline representatives might have in carrying out their activities. It is noted that our TAAG representative in Moscow already receives strong support from the airport directorate in that friendly country. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 2] 6362

BULGARIAN COOPERATION--Lopo do Nascimento, minister of foreign trade and minister of planning, is visiting the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Last Saturday the minister met with Peko Takov, member of the Political Bureau of the PCB [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State. During the meeting, the two conferees examined questions pertaining to economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Lopo do Nascimento had already been received by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the PCB and president of the Bulgarian Council of State, with whom he discussed ways to intensify economic relations between the two states. On Friday he signed a cooperation accord with the Bulgarian authorities, providing particularly for construction, in Angola, of complete assembly plants for excavators and transport equipment, maintenance shops and an enterprise to install irrigation systems. The accord also provides for an intensification of cooperation in agriculture and geological prospecting. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 4] 6362

SWEDISH EQUIPMENT--A visit by a Swedish trade delegation to Angola two years ago, has led to a \$2.9m. order for Electrolux-Wascator, the world's largest supplier of professional laundry equipment. The order, the company's first of its kind in Angola, was by Ministerio de Coordenacao Provincial in Luanda. Electrolux-Wascator are supplying some 377 items of laundry equipment for nine hospitals in different parts of Angola, with bed capacity ranging from 200 to 800. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2790]

DANISH CEMENT MILL CONTRACT--Two Danish companies have won a £19m. contract to modernise a cement mill and to improve cement handling facilities at the port of Luanda, Angola. F. L. Smith, the Danish cement technology company and Hoejgaard and Schulz, the civil engineering company originally owned the mill north of Luanda. It is now owned by the State. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2796]

CSO: 4700/422

ROLE OF OAU PEACE-KEEPING FORCE NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 pp 2757-2758

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text] THE OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, according to Dr. Robert Ouko, the Kenyan Foreign Minister, has a triple function: to keep the peace, to supervise elections (whenever they take place) and to assist in the integration of the Chadian Army. Meanwhile, some 250 troops from Zaire arrived in N'Djamena ten days ago and await the contingents from the other five states. These will arrive once a 14-man observation team, currently in Chad, reports back to the heads of state and the chairman of the OAU.

A ministerial meeting of the foreign ministers of the six countries involved in the peace-keeping force, due to take place on Thursday, November 11, was delayed. When it did take place, it was decided that the commander of the force should be a Nigerian. It was also decided that Chad should be split up into six sectors with a contingent from each country responsible for peace-keeping in that area. A team of 14 officers from the states involved is already in Chad — the facilities and expenses were offered by Nigeria — and their report will be assessed at a heads of state summit due to have taken place in Kinshasa on November 20. Nigeria has already said that such a summit is unnecessary and that the decision to hold it was taken against Nigeria's wishes. However, the Nigerian Government spokesman added, Nigeria will not send troops to Chad until after the Kinshasa meeting.

The decisions taken at the Lagos meeting await the approval of the OAU chairman, president Daniel arap Moi. Little opposition is expected from that quarter.

Rather, the problem lies in preparing the full details of the execution of the OAU plan.

The basic problems are: who will go where in Chad, under whose command, and, where necessary, with what assistance?

It has been decided that the commander of the peace-keeping force will be Nigerian. Chad has been split into six sectors, each of which will be controlled by the contingent of a single country. One now awaits the news of the actual deployment of each country according to each sector.

In the meantime, a team of 14 senior officers is already in Chad assessing the needs for the implementation of the OAU peace-keeping plan. It is upon the basis of their reports that the heads of state will finally decide.

Nigeria is already concerned at the delay in the despatch of forces to Chad. It is almost three weeks since Colonel Gaddafi ordered the evacuation of Libyan troops, fighting has already taken place in eastern Chad, and the President of the Transitional Government of National Unity, Goukhouni Weddeye, has made no secret of his fears for peace in Chad without some mediating force. He has been noticeably silent about the entire OAU operation as it has been most recently conceived.

"Maintaining law and order" in Chad, as Dr. Ouko described one of the tasks of the OAU, is a somewhat more complicated task than some might imagine. Indeed, there has been a similar operation in Africa since the United Nations became involved in the Congo, as it then was, in the early

sixties. The OAU has insisted that it is responsible for Chad, and OAU functionaries are very conscious of the degree to which many sceptics are watching closely the latest turn of events to see if the Organisation is really up to the challenge. Some 6,000 men will be involved. Two battalions from Nigeria, one from Senegal and another from Zaïre and contingents, to arrive later from Benin, Togo and Guinea. Gabon, which along with its neighbour, Cameroon, had until recently pressed for UN involvement and control of the operation, has now been persuaded to offer logistical support.

The expense of sending troops to a country as large as Chad — given the numbers involved and the area to be covered — is enormous. The OAU has stated that it is not empowered to approach governments bilaterally in such matters. Rather, individual states, participating in the OAU force, may call upon foreign powers to offer logistical assistance if it is necessary. France has agreed to send assistance to Senegal and Zaïre, while Nigeria has sounded out the US and some European governments about possible logistical help once the precise requirements of the mission are clarified by the observation team that is currently in Chad. The Nigerian request is likely to be for maintenance facilities rather than anything more substantial.

The OAU force is placed under the authority of the OAU Secretary-General who has appointed the Ethiopian, Gebre Egziabher Dawit. He will preside over an administrative committee comprised of representatives from Benin, Congo, Guinea and Kenya.

The first test that the force will face is the latitude of action that will be permitted to it. Will it be able to respond to requests for punitive or suppressive action by the GUNT? At present it seems not. On the other hand, law and order in Chad is symbolised, theoretically by the rule of President Goukhoumi Weddeye's Transitional Government of National Unity. Any opposition to the GUNT represents an attack on the law and order of the country. The dividing line between defensive and offensive actions in a country as politically and militarily brittle as Chad is very obscure, especially for officers and diplomats with little exposure to the country's problems.

No deadline has been set for the departure of the OAU forces. If, as Dr. Ouko

observed, their duties include overseeing elections in Chad, their stay may be prolonged. The OAU force is strictly neutral (in spite of the tacit support of the OAU for President Goukhoumi's GUNT). This means that Hissen Habre and his supporters who comprise the Forces Armées du Nord, might have to be considered. Certainly, Hissen Habre is not intent on fading away from the Chadian political scene. The best measure of this has been the resurrection of the old theory — passed on by old Chad hands with interests, journalists uninitiated in the complexities of Chadian politics, that Hissen Habre is considered the man most capable of drawing Chad together. At the moment he remains too closely associated with Sudan, and even the US. Whether he will be able to survive independently of his patrons depends on whether his latest military initiative, which took place after the Libyan withdrawal, succeeds. If he can hold the positions he is reported to have taken in Adre and Guereda, he becomes a factor in the future elections in Chad. The same principle — of military presence equals political bargaining power — applies to Ahmat Acyl, the Foreign Minister of the GUNT whose relationship with Libya will not have been harmed by the Libyan withdrawal. Colonel Gadaffi cannot be assumed to have lost an interest in Chad, and he will be keen to retain a supporter whose faith has been well proved.

This leads one to the supervision of the elections. Whether this task is best carried out by troops is open to doubt. The political difficulties are only too obvious. There is, in fact, an honourable record in Africa of election supervision by police forces who are used to carrying out duties individually and usually have experience in dealing with electioneering and elections. Ghanaian police officers were prominent in the Congolese elections in the early sixties and more recently the British bobby played his part in Zimbabwe.

President Goukhoumi Weddeye has made no secret in the past of his ambivalence towards the OAU force. In his most recent interview he observed, again, that an OAU presence was proposed in the Lagos Agreement of late 1979. Two years later, he noted, there was still no OAU force. Already delays have occurred in the despatch of contingents and the concept of OAU neutrality combined with the mission's further roles of election supervision and assisting in the integration of the

factions into a national army. Thus, while the United Nations has been called upon to supply material assistance, there is a growing body of closely-involved opinion which wonders why the UN has not been called upon more publicly — if at all — to provide the sort of advice in planning such peace-keeping missions — something in which the UN has an impressive track record. Cameroon, in insisting on the UN aegis, has not timed its stand all that well; to Nigeria, Yaounde gives the impression of being wilfully contrary.

An uneasy alliance

There have been no details of how the OAU force, or anyone else, plans to integrate the armed forces of the factions. Whether the integration will be a prerequisite of elections is also not clear. An uneasy military alliance reigns in N'Djamena where the Forces Armées Populaires, under the leadership of Goukhouni also comprise the supporters of the FROLINAT veteran from Central Chad and the current Interior Minister, Mahamat Abba Said. He threw in his lot with Goukhouni, but his men have also been involved in skirmishes with Ahmat Acyl's followers in central Chad. To the south, Colonel Kamougue remains the nominal controller of the five districts of southern Chad. He has been challenged in the past and the period of Libyan influence in N'Djamena saw a number of civilians move away in favour of the Libyans who at least promised to pay civil servants' salaries. The southerners are not averse to Goukhouni, but they have little reason for harbouring

any magnanimity towards Habre whom they consider responsible for perpetrating the massacres of southerners in N'Djamena in early 1980. President Goukhouni's view is that Habre is a criminal but a compromise can be reached with his followers. In the West, the MPLT Movement pour la Liberation du Tchad, has sprung up again, as is its wont when political negotiations are in the offing, in Maiduguri. It called for the rapid deployment of the inter-African force with a view to holding elections as soon as possible. These are just some of the elements which constitute the divisions within Chad which will have to be overcome if an integrated national army is to be created.

The one bright spot in the immediate future is the end of Chad's ostracism from the traditional sources of financial assistance. President Goukhouni admitted as much in an interview earlier in the week: "In view of the attitude of African brothers and due to extra-African pressure, we were forced to demand the withdrawal of Libyan forces from our soil, to enable those countries which are fearful about Chad because of the presence of Libyan forces to have confidence in us." It is also clear that Colonel Gadaffi scarcely honoured any of his more generous promises. "Libyan aid cannot effectively be measured at the level of government," President Goukhouni said, because the Libyan practice had been to offer money and small assistance to the people in the areas where their forces were present. The Chadian leader is now waiting for a rapid flow of financial assistance that will permit him to re-establish a modicum of state efficiency; to attract old civil servants back to their posts; to improve communications throughout the country.

'AFP' REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH SASSOU-NGUESSO

AB091820 Paris AFP in French 1206 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Article by Jean Eudes Barbier]

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 9 Dec (AFP)--Congo intends to develop its cooperation simultaneously with the Soviet Union and France but it does not in any way wish to maintain privileged relations with either of these two countries, the Congolese head of state, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, pointed out in an interview with AFP.

The Soviet leaders' experience of socialism he added, is valuable to us and of course, we cannot question neither our commitment to Marxism nor our ties to Moscow.

Recalling in this framework the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the Congo and the USSR during his last visit to the Soviet capital in May, the head of state reaffirmed that this treaty contained no military clause.

In this connection, he gave assurances that his country, for the time being, has no defense agreement with any country. That does not mean, he stressed, that we will not have friends when we are in need.

The Congolese leader stated that military cooperation (training of cadres, equipment for the national army) exists between Brazzaville and Moscow like between Brazzaville and Paris.

Col Sassou-Nguesso also explained that the Congo hoped very shortly to become a member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance--the socialist countries' common market--or to obtain observer status. The purpose of this step, he said, is to make the socialist bloc participate in the realization of the 5-year development plan.

Questioned on the presence of some 1,000 Cuban soldiers in the Congolese territory, Col Sassou-Nguesso stated that his regime is free to receive whoever it wants within its borders, and that there is no need to oppose this decision.

In the first place, he added, we cannot truly speak of a base, because the Cubans' presence does not fall within the framework of a world strategy. They are there at our request on a clearly defined mission--security and the training of Congolese cadres.

On the other hand, the head of state expressed his conviction that supporting the action of U.S. President Reagan in Africa, and especially in Central Africa means supporting the transformation of the continent into an area of rivalry between the West and the East. It is not a just vision of things, he said, and we risk seeing a dangerous abandonment of Africa's responsibilities and Africa could get out of our control.

Finally, Col Sassou-Nguesso regretted that there are no longer [word indistinct] important regional meetings to discuss security problems. He recalled that in 1973 Brazzaville hosted the last meeting of the seventeen--Central and Eastern Africa--entrusted with the problems of security. Such meetings, he explained are always useful, at least for settling certain differences.

CSO: 4719/345

NATION SAID TO HAVE ENTERED MARXIST CAPITALISM ERA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 pp 2777-2778, 2779

[Text] THE PERSONAL attendance of Colonel Dennis Sassou Nguesso at the recent Conference of French and African Heads of State and Government in Paris marked a high point in relations between France and Congo. Relations between the two countries have been improving since the coming to power of Colonel Nguesso, despite the fact that the closeness of those links was one of the official reasons given for the forced resignation of Nguesso's predecessor, President Yhombi Opango.

The explanation for the improved relations with France lies essentially in two areas; oil and aid. Russia and Cuba are deeply entrenched in Congo politically, but they do not provide the aid required. Two Western oil companies, Elf Congo and Agip Congo operate the 26 off-shore oil platforms.

President Nguesso set the tone when he visited Paris in October 1979, and since that visit there have been numerous exchanges, notably in September this year when the *Conseil National du Patronat Francais* (CNPF) welcomed Congolese ministers in Paris to discuss opportunities within the 1982-1986 National Plan.

French investment in Congo in 1981 will amount to about £150m., and the French expatriate community has grown this year from 7,000 to more than 10,000 people. Italians, Americans and Spaniards have also been attracted by the oil. The arrival of some 6,000 wealthy oil expatriates has placed a strain on city infrastructure at Pointe Noire, the economic capital, as well as given cause for concern to the Eastern bloc presence.

Although the Eastern bloc countries together provided only about 1.5 per cent of Congolese imports (France heads the

list) and 6.6 per cent of Congolese exports, there are some 250 Russian military advisers, including pilots for a squadron of Congolese Russian-built MIG 21 fighters. The Cubans have some 50 men in Colonel Nguesso's personal guard and 2,000 Cubans live in a "rest and recreation camp" behind Pointe Noire international airport. On May 13 this year Congo signed a broadly based 20-year treaty of friendship and co-operation with the USSR which President Leonid Brezhnev said "conformed with the vital interests" of the two countries. However, President Nguesso is keen to underline that the treaty is not like those signed with Angola, Mozambique, and more recently, Libya. The accord does not provide for bases, nor is there a clause accepting military intervention at the request of the Congolese. As President Nguesso pointed out in a recent interview: "All of the Western states have relations with the USSR without all this fuss," and, "... the Soviets have never tried to impose their will on us." The Western expatriate presence, in numerical terms at least, is certainly larger than the Eastern bloc population.

It is this mixture of influences that has led some observers to comment that Congo has entered an era of "Marxist Capitalism". In Brazaville, the trappings of communism are very much in evidence, with portraits of Marx and Lenin on the buildings. In Pointe Noire, there is a waiting list for entry to an expatriate school where the registration fees alone are about £2,000.

Oil production for this year is estimated at almost four million tonnes. The figure has been increasing since 1977 and it is predicted that the ten million tonne per

annum mark will be reached at the end of the decade. Production started in 1965, when the Pointe Indienne field was the only one exploited, but that area now has little significance. The main fields now are Emeraude, Likouala, Loango and Yanga. These last two fields, along with important deposits yet to be exploited at Senji are likely, given the current state of exploitation technology, to be the important contributors to Congo's production total. Gas reserves are estimated at 50,000m. cubic metres, and a liquification plant is envisaged for 1982 with a capacity of 6m. cubic metres per annum.

Preparing for oil's end

Oil receipts furnish 70 per cent of the 1981 Budget resources (against 40 per cent in 1979) and represent 90 per cent of export receipts. It is vital, therefore, that Congo develops its other industries in preparation for when the oil runs out. The traditional cash crop exports have not fared well in the last two years. This is partly because of the very high level of urbanisation in the main centres; Brazaville, Pointe Noire, Kayes and Louboumo. This concentration, along with a relatively high literacy rate and young population (about 40 per cent are under the age of 14) has also led to radical public opinion, more of which later.

Coffee production has fallen in the last two years from 4,800 to 2,800 tonnes and cocoa from 2,600 to 2,100 tonnes. Sugar production fell dramatically from the date of nationalisation, 1970, from 100,000 to 4,000 tonnes in 1979. *Suco*, the government agency then transferred management of the refineries and plantations to expatriate hands. The 1980-81 production was back up to 18,000 tonnes and it is hoped

that by 1985-86 it will be 70,000 tonnes. The 1982-86 National Plan calls for the Congolisation of commercial activities.

Wood, notably ebony, is the other main primary product. The *Office congolais du bois* has a monopoly on export and in 1980 almost doubled the previous year's figures with production of 800,000 cubic metres. But if wood is to contribute significantly to *l'apres petrole*, the capacity and efficiency of the Congo-Ocean railway will have to be improved. Indeed, the railways, along with the other main project, the adaptation of Brazaville airport so that it can take Boeing 747s, absorbed most recent external aid. EEC, Arab and French funds are involved in the railway project, which has to cope with difficult terrain.

Secondary industries have fared better since 1978 than primary products; volume of production and receipts have been better stimulated by oil revenues. Food processing has expanded by 80 per cent in the last three years, metals 43 per cent, textiles 21 per cent and chemicals 48 per cent.

But ultimately the direction Congo takes, both in its foreign and industrial policies, may depend more on internal political strains than oil revenues. President Nguesso's arrival to power was generally considered to be a move to the left. Oil revenues have not necessarily compromised that tendency, but they have complicated it. There have been at least two attempts on the President's life since his coming to power and North South tension remains a destabilising influence. Since 1968, all of the Heads of State have been Northerners and the army is also dominated by them. Indeed, Marxist-Leninist ideological disputes have often been a cover for ethnic rivalries.

DETAILS ON SPANISH INVESTMENTS, AID GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2775

[Text] IN AUGUST 1979 a coup put an end to the tyrannical rule of President-for-life Francisco Macías. It was done with the knowledge, certainly, and perhaps the backing, of the Spanish government in Madrid.

Since then Spain, the former colonial power, has regained the preponderant position on the Equatorial Guinean scene which it lost to the Communist bloc countries during Macías's eleven years of dictatorship. Madrid has provided massive aid to the new regime of General Obiang, in both financial subsidies and technical assistance. In the year following the coup Madrid advanced loans, credits and financial aid totalling 3,000 million pesetas (about £17,350,000), and also sent technicians, doctors and teachers to help to put the country back together again. There have been other aid donors — OPEC, the IMF and Argentina among them — but Spain has remained by far the most important.

This aid was vitally necessary. The economy was in ruins, the cocoa fields — Guinea's main source of export revenue — were practically abandoned. The education system had collapsed — almost alone on the African continent Equatorial Guinea saw an absolute decline in the number of students attending secondary school in the last ten years (the only other country with this record is Somalia since the war with Ethiopia). Spain stands to gain from her involvement as well as Equatorial Guinea: for example, Madrid has financed new facilities for a joint-venture fishing fleet, which will allow fishing all the year round in the Gulf of Guinea, a welcome addition to Spain's shrinking fishing grounds off the coast of north-west Africa.

Most important of all, Spain has taken an important role in the slowly emerging oil industry in Equatorial Guinea. Almost immediately after the coup, the nationalised oil company Hispanoil began exploration in Guinean waters, and in January 1980 a new Spanish-Equatorial Guinean oil company — GEPSA — was set up, with half the capital put up by Hispanoil and half by the Spanish-subsidised Equatorial Guinean government. In August this year, the first oil finds were announced.

Exploitation of any oil reserves offshore would need very high capital investment, investment which no concern would be willing to risk without a reasonably stable political situation in the country. Equatorial Guinea needs stability for other reasons as well. The cocoa plantations collapsed because the Nigerian skilled workers who tended them were driven out by Macías's terror mobs. To get them back, Obiang has been trying to convince the Nigerian government that their personal security would be guaranteed. This was the gist of accords between the two countries signed in Lagos in August this year.

The stability of the Obiang government is a matter of considerable importance both for Spain — partly because of her heavy investment in the country — and for Equatorial Guinea. Spanish aid has not been confined to financial and technical assistance. Initial military help for the Obiang regime came not from Spain but from Morocco. Moroccan troops were called in to guard the new Head of State, and were also used to execute the former dictator Macías, apparently because Equatorial Guinean troops, in what was left of the army, were too frightened to do so. Moroccan troops still remain as a Presidential Guard.

Spain did send a small number of police with the first wave of technicians in December 1979, but recently Spanish security help has increased dramatically, possibly as a result of a coup attempt earlier this year. Spain is now supplying military equipment and personnel.

In September the Inspector-General of the Spanish National Police, General Saenz de Santamaria visited Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea, to discuss future co-operation on security. It was agreed that Guinean units would be trained in Spain to replace the Moroccan security forces in police duties — although it was stressed by Malabo that the Moroccans would not be pulling out entirely. Radio Madrid has reported that these units would have a Guinean officer in charge, with a Spanish advisor, but that for some time "all the officers and NCOs . . . in these units would be Spanish since this is considered essential to guarantee security

in Guinea". In addition Spain is to provide more military vehicles and instructors for the Equatorial Guinean police and armed forces in the country itself.

"At the heart of the five-day negotiations," Radio Madrid said, "was the need to ensure the political stability of Equatorial Guinea to enable the country to proceed to achieving social harmony and economic recovery."

It appears from this that Spain has accepted a long-term commitment to guarantee the internal stability and security of Equatorial Guinea. This will, doubtless, involve not only more financial aid, but military aid as well. In any event, it is unlikely that Equatorial Guinea would receive the same quantities of aid from any other source. As one of the few Hispanophone countries, Spain is the obvious choice of benefactor. It may be, that the Spanish role in Equatorial Guinea could come to resemble that of France in some of her former colonies in Africa.

CSO: 4700/419

BRIEFS

USE OF POISON GAS--Kuwait, 14 Dec (KUNA)--Eritrean fighters today said that they launched a counterattack against the Ethiopian forces in the (Barakah) area 2 weeks ago with the aim of frustrating their preparations to launch a new extensive expedition against the fighters, using poison gas as a deterrent. A statement issued by the Office of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said that their forces managed to scatter enemy concentrations in several positions and posts and inflicted on them heavy losses in men and equipment. The statement condemned the plot of the fascist and illegal regime's use of poison gas and it appealed to the freedom-loving and justice-loving nations of the world and humanitarian institutions to condemn the plot of the Ethiopian regime. It demanded that proper support be forthcoming from all quarters and that observers be sent to the Eritrean arena. [Text] [LD141820 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1255 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 4504/135

STUDENTS, STAFF STRIKE AT LIBREVILLE UNIVERSITY

AB111702 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barrier]

[Text] Libreville, 11 Dec (AFP)--Nearly 2,000 students and teachers were on strike at Gabon's Libreville University today following the arrest and detention of some 10 people earlier this month after a demonstration.

Among those still held since the protest here by youths on December 1 was the former rector of the university, Jean-Pierre Nzonghe Nguema, who was dismissed from his post a week ago, an authoritative source said.

The Gabonese security forces have not moved in at the university campus but were keeping it under surveillance from a helicopter as some 200 students kept up their round-the-clock occupation.

The only incident reported since the strike occurred when some 100 students prevented the newly-named rector, Laurent Biffot, from leaving his official building for several hours.

The students then threw stones at his car, smashing the rear window.

The students have called for the new rector's departure and the immediate release of Mr Nzoghe Ngueme, who is accused of issuing leaflets denouncing the regime of President Omar Bongo, a reliable source said.

No formal charge has been made against the detainees, the source added. Most of the arrests were made during the December 1 demonstration, when the protestors carried banners and issued leaflets calling for a multi-party political system in Gabon.

Last Saturday, four days after the demonstration, the university's science, letters and law departments went on strike.

CSO: 4700/428

GABON

BRIEFS

FRENCH OFFICIAL'S VISIT--The French minister of cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, this morning conferred with the Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Martin Bongo. Mr Cot discussed major world problems and a single problem in bilateral relations with the head of the Gabonese foreign service. The latter concerns the construction of the trans-Gabon railroad, which Mr Cot visited yesterday on his arrival, accompanied by the first deputy prime minister and minister of transport and merchant marine, Georges Rawiri. [Text] [AB081132 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/41

POLICE CLASH WITH POLICE OUTSIDE 'CASTLE'

AB150812 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Hundreds of police constables, who went to the castle yesterday to petition the government, were engaged in a struggle with their colleagues on guard duty outside the gate. In the process, the guardsmen used tear gas on the petitioners and armored cars were brought in to control the scene.

It all started when policemen protesting against the holding of a promotion examination today called at the castle to present a petition. As is normal on such occasions, the petitioners were ordered by the guardsmen to keep behind the barrier while their leaders crossed over to present their petition to the deputy ministers of presidential affairs and the interior. The petitioners defied the order and the struggle ensued.

The inspector general of police, Mr Kugblenu, has described the incident as unfortunate. He said the action will be investigated before any blame is apportioned. Speaking in an interview with a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, Mr Kugblenu said following allegations he heard on the issue, he dispatched circulars to the various stations postponing it to enable him to carry out a thorough investigation in order to refer his findings to the police council for a decision. He observed that because of poor communication, the message did not reach all those concerned and the few who had gathered in Accra decided to go and present their petition at the castle. Mr Kugblenu said the minister of the interior has received the petition and it is being passed on to the police council. He said the candidates have been advised to go back to their stations and resume work.

CSO: 4700/428

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES ENTERPRISES--The Ghana Armed Forces Enterprises, a holding company sponsored by the Armed Forces, has now been registered. President Limann said that two of its divisions--farms and distribution network, had already been established. He said that land covering 8,094 hectares (20,000 acres) had been acquired at Tema, Awutu and Gariwe, for the cultivation of vegetables, cash crops, poultry farming and cattle ranching. The President hoped the Armed Forces would soon produce substantial supplies from those ventures and reduce their dependence on local markets. He said that efforts were also being made to fully re-equip the construction corps, which was set up to undertake road building while assisting in the construction of medium-scale building structures required by the Armed Forces. Some groundwork had already been done in working out a programme for road rehabilitation in cocoa growing areas, which would help solve the problems of cocoa being locked up in inaccessible cocoa growing areas. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2811]

PFP LEADERS--Mr. Rowland Issifu Alhassan (PFP, Tolon) is the new parliamentary leader of the Popular Front Party. According to a statement signed by the party leader, Mr. Victor Owusu. His Deputy will be Mr. J. A. Kuffour, with Mr. Jones Ofori Atta as second deputy leader. Dr. S. A. Manson remains as chief whip with Mr. K. A. Adum-Atta as his deputy. The former parliamentary leader, Mr. S. A. Odoi-Sykes, becomes parliamentary spokesman on foreign affairs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3356, 23 Nov 81 p 2811]

COCOA AGREEMENT RATIFIED--Parliament has ratified the 1980 international cocoa agreement. A report by the committee on agriculture and cocoa affairs said that apart from the revenue that will accrue to Ghana, the agreement will also bring about a reasonable degree of price stabilization needed to (?meet) budgetary requirements with a reasonable amount of certainty and confidence. The agreement fixed the minimum price at 100 U.S. cents per pound. The 1980 accord is the third in the series and it will be imposed for 3 years. [Text] [AB160729 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/428

VIEIRA TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH FRANCE

AB141751 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Bissau, 14 Dec (AFP)--The president of Guinea-Bissau, Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, intends to strengthen cooperation between France and Guinea-Bissau during his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand next Thursday.

The Guinea-Bissau head of state, who arrived Monday in Kuwait, is expected in Paris on Thursday, AFP disclosed before his departure from Bissau. "Already France cooperates closely with Guinea-Bissau and the purpose of my trip is to further strengthen this cooperation with the new French Government. I received a very frank and friendly letter which opens the way for direct contacts from the Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister for cooperation."

General Vieira also stated that his talks with Mr Mitterrand would touch on the international political situation, along his lines of Guinea-Bissau's nonalignment policy, which implies relations with all countries of the world, particularly with France, which has good relations with African countries.

We wish to develop contacts with France and with Portuguese-speaking African countries, declared Mr Vieira.

Speaking about cooperation between France and Guinea-Bissau, General Vieira recalled that France finances research studies on phosphates in Guinea-Bissau within the framework of international aid for research on natural resources.

Bauxite research is financed by the USSR and oil research by the World Bank. Referring to oil research, General Vieira mentioned a recent meeting in Lisbon between 35 oil companies from different countries and the Guinea-Bissau.

French aid to Guinea-Bissau, which was 10 million CFA francs in 1980, rose to 19 million in 1981. It is mainly for a development plan for the cultivation of peanuts, the processing and packaging of fish products, and for geological research and studies: in particular, a 30 million ton phosphate deposit has been found in the farm region (northern Guinea-Bissau).

Some 30 French technical assistants work on various projects in the central administrative bodies or in the interior of the country.

General Vieira also raised the issue of the 12 Gambian rebels who took refuge in Bissau at the failure of the 29 July coup d'etat.

The Guinea-Bissau Government is in contact with the UN High Commission for Refugees (HCR) with a view to obtaining a laissez-passer for these Gambians, led by Kukoi Samba Sanyang, to permit them to go to countries that will accept them. Up to now, no country has asked to receive them, General Vieira said.

CSO: 4719/341

GUINEA-BISSAU

AID NEEDED TO MEET COUNTRY'S FOOD NEEDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Nov 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Bissau--The Third Extraordinary Congress of the PAIGC, which is taking place in this capital, stressed priority to agricultural development within the economic strategy under discussion, ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] reports, citing PRENSA LATINA.

This is the only way to resolve the severe domestic food crisis resulting from the prolonged drought that led to the loss of most of the harvests.

It is estimated that production of rice, the food staple of the people, fell short by 45,000 tons in 1980 and by 56,000 tons this year, or 50 percent of national consumption.

According to figures released in Bissau, it will be necessary for the international community to provide emergency aid to Guinea-Bissau to alleviate the serious situation created by the cumulative deficit in the last three harvests and the exhaustion of reserves in the rural areas.

Guinea-Bissau needs 54,000 tons of rice, 26,000 tons of corn, 2,000 tons of sorghum, 3,000 tons of edible oils, 6,000 tons of sugar, 7,000 tons of wheat flour, 6 tons of powdered milk, 700 tons of potatoes and 700 tons of butter.

These amounts are the approximate estimates of the UN commission for special economic assistance and emergency aid, which conducted a study looking to ease the crisis in this west African country.

Various countries and international organizations have pledged only 55,865 tons of food in aid to Guinea-Bissau, or about 40 percent less than needed.

The 1980-1981 agricultural year was one of the worst of the last three [as published], harvesting only 30 percent of the crops because of the drought.

The country must rely on [limited] resources to import foodstuffs. In 1980, exports amounted to \$11 million, while imports amounted to about \$60 million.

Of the \$11 million in exports, \$10 million were spent to acquire petroleum for domestic consumption.

In view of this situation, the government has decided to concentrate activity on basic necessities and to initiate an austerity program, as well as [to request] a program of assistance from the international community to solve the most severe problems with respect to foodstuffs and investments.

6362

CSO: 4742/91

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION TO BE ELIMINATED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 pp 1,8

[Text] The social effects of colonialism are even more insidious than its political and economic effects because they penetrate deeply into people's thinking and take longer to disappear.

The colonialists relegated us to the status of inferior beings in every aspect of daily life, and that idea has taken hold in the minds of some compatriots.

Wherever it had a profound effect, racial discrimination was responsible for the bitterness that characterized nationalism in some regions of Africa. But the most important thing in this connection is the way in which African leaders have been able to deal with the problem with unparalleled moderation. None of them has advocated any kind of policy based on racial discrimination. All have chosen cooperation between races. The reason is that they are too familiar with racism to want to perpetuate its evils in any way.

We are one of the poorest countries in the world, and we are emerging from a difficult war and 7 years of independence under a regime that did practically nothing for this people's economic progress. There are many things wrong that need to be corrected and many problems to be solved. Doing so requires money and special knowledge. In addition, colonialism "divided us to conquer," as its saying goes, and left us with no skills. Such a people, with a low level of political training, is easy prey for opportunistic politicians, since demagogic appeals are addressed to the emotions more than they are to reason.

In a nation in the process of being formed, as ours is, the national question assumes vital importance. All political situations must necessarily take that problem into account, because nationalism is still only skindeep. This question was never given the slightest attention by the former regime. It was at that sensitive spot that the PAIGC's enemies attacked, and if it had not been for 14 November, the consequences would have been unforeseeable.

We must combat all ideas likely to cause divisionism among our people. But let us not waste time fighting shadows; instead, we must combat the causes of certain manifestations.

While it is true that the foundations for national unity were laid during the armed struggle for national liberation, it is no less true that the issue was not dealt

with during Luiz Cabral's regime, which, on the contrary, fostered divisionism to serve its own narrow interests.

The personality and dignity of the Guinea-Bissau man was reestablished in the struggle only to be undermined by the previous regime, but the events of 14 November restored that dignity. Now that people can discuss the question, this cannot be interpreted as racism.

The social inequality that has always existed between natives of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verdians living here was not combated during Luiz Cabral's regime, but became worse.

There is no place in the land of [Amilcar] Cabral for racism. During the struggle, we insisted on the need for national unity in order to achieve freedom and then face up to the enormous political responsibilities that would result from it. Before 14 November, there were people who tried to take advantage of every racial tie to sail through life. Those were the conditions imposed on us. Today, with the Readjustment Movement, there is no room for social injustices.

From now on, no one will be appointed to a post on the basis of skin color--that is what has happened here until now, but it will never happen again.

Yesterday we were Balantas, Fulas, or Mandingos, but today we are the nation of Guinea-Bissau. There is a new man in the land of Cabral, born with our independence and of our ability to struggle as a nation.

11798

CSO: 4742/100

BRIEFS

CUBAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A delegation from the Federation of Cuban Women has been in our country since last Wednesday for talks with the National Commission of Guinea-Bissau Women (CNMG). The two-member delegation, which is headed by comrade Elsa Pedrona, member of the National Committee of the Federation of Cuban Women and head of that organization's Ideological Department, was welcomed at the airport by comrade Esperanca Robalo, national secretary of the CNMG and head of the Cadre Training Department. During their stay in our country, the Cuban women will study the possibility of closer cooperation between the two women's organizations. They will meet with a few top party and government leaders and will visit Gabu and Bafata. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 2] 11798

ALGERIAN PHARMACEUTICAL DONATION--A donation of 5 tons of various kinds of medicines from the Algerian Government to the authorities of Guinea-Bissau was recently delivered during a ceremony held at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The donation falls within the scope of the spirit of mutual aid intended to overcome the immense difficulties currently being experienced by our country in the most diverse fields, primarily in the field of health. Representing Guinea-Bissau at the ceremony in question were comrades Carlos Medina, secretary general of the Ministry of Health, and Sabino Dias, director of hospital care. The Algerian Government was represented by that country's ambassador to Bissau. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 2] 11798

PRC RICE PROJECT ASSISTANCE--An extension center concerned with ricegrowing methods is being built in Carantaba in the Sonaca Sector (Gabu Region) by Chinese technicians under the terms of the general cooperation agreement signed in 1975 by Guinea-Bissau and China. The official inauguration was held in the second half of October by comrade Luis Candido Ribeiro, director general of the Ministry of Rural Development, in the presence of the charge d'affaires and the economic counselor from the Chinese Embassy. The project for building the center was established on the basis of a protocol signed by the two governments in May 1980. The center, which is being financed with credits from the Chinese Government, is aimed basically at developing 20 hectares of land for the production of seed for selected rice varieties and at clearing and cultivating land in the fertile lowlands over a total area of 180 hectares, about 100 hectares of which will be devoted to irrigated crops with two harvests per year. The project also calls for the local training of technical farm personnel and farm extension work among peasants in the area. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 2] 11798

JOINT FISHING AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Guinea-Bissau and Portugal have agreed to establish two joint fishing enterprises following negotiations that have been underway since 1977. According to a report from ANOP (PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY) that was published in the weekly O JORNAL of Portugal, the talks have now entered their final phase, with our government having already approved the projects. Plans call for establishing a shrimp fishing enterprise with headquarters in Bissau and another enterprise, with headquarters in Lisbon, for marketing the product internationally. The two enterprises will be capitalized at 20,000 and 50,000 contos respectively and will be subsidized by the respective governments, with the Portuguese partner being underwritten by the Viana Fishing Enterprise. Eight fishing boats will be acquired and leased to our country by the Portuguese Government for a total of 220,000 contos. They will constitute the local enterprise's fleet. In exchange, Guinea-Bissau will allow Portugal to put up a building in Bissau for the Ministry of Fisheries, Commerce, and Artisans. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 3] 11798

JOINT COMMISSION WITH CUBA MEETS--A meeting by the high-level joint cooperation commission between Guinea-Bissau and the Socialist Republic of Cuba will begin in Havana on Monday, 23 November. The Guinea-Bissau delegation that will take part in the work, which is to be concluded on 27 November, is headed by comrade Filinto Barros, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and minister of information and culture. It also includes high-level officials from the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Health and Social Affairs, and Rural Development. The meeting will include a review of cooperation between the two countries and a study of new spheres of activity aimed at further developing the relations that have existed between Guinea-Bissau and Cuba since the days of our struggle for national liberation. It should be emphasized that since our independence, cooperation with Cuba has been concerned chiefly with education and health. Filinto Barros said, however, that in the field of information and culture, the Cuban Government will be asked to authorize training programs for reporters in that country, the sending of music and dance instructors to Guinea-Bissau, support for the National Institute for Scientific Research, and the exchange of documentation and information. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 3] 11798

CSO: 4742/100

KIKUYU, LUO LOYALTIES STILL SHAPE POLITICS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 22, No 24, 25 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Ke a: On the Luo Scent. The extravagance of Kenyan political intrigue has brought President Daniel Arap Moi squarely back to domestic duties after his globe-trotting for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). On 15 November he announced that there would be no Kanu elections, at any level, during his term of office as OAU president.

Presumably as a result of the debacle started by a suggestion in parliament that Kanu start its own newspaper (AC Vol 22 No 23), Moi has attempted to assuage some of the key figures caught up in the slanging match. He recently toured G. G. Kariuki's (the minister of state in the president's office who was the butt of much personal criticism by the Standard newspaper) constituency of Nyandarua, where he handed out land to squatters. The following day he attended a church service in Nairobi accompanied by Mwai Kibaki only--in this case significant in that neither Moi's usual entourage (AC Vol 22 No 21) nor Kibaki's Kikuyu adversaries were present. Before setting out on this conciliatory path, Moi held a series of meetings with provincial and district administration officials and security officers, and then called a meeting of ministers and permanent secretaries to discuss state security in general.

Some light can meanwhile be thrown on the proverbial question of Luo politics. Kibaki is shortly due to raise harambee funds for primary schools in Homa Bay (South Nyanza), the parliamentary constituency of Oluoch Kanindo, a pro-Odinga Odinga MP. (Homa Bay also borders Karachuonyo constituency, where pro-Odinga forces combined in a by-election early last year to elect Phoebe Asiyo against the anti-Odinga and staunch Charles Njonjo supporter, Okiki Amayo). From Homa Bay, Kibaki is due to raise more funds in Kisii district, before returning to Siaya district (Nyanza province)--Odinga's homeland. Kibaki's apparent strategy of Luo appeasement appears to have started at a recent harambee function at Ugenya, the constituency of James Crengo, a youthful left-wing lawyer. It was the first time that Kibaki has gone alone to a function in Nyanza.

We understand that Stanley Oloitipitip (the pro-Njonjo minister of local government) is also due in Homa Bay in the near future. If there is to be a concerted effort to win over Luos, the main battle will undoubtedly be in South Nyanza, where there are anti-Odinga votes to be found. The pro-Njonjo triumvirate of John Okwan-yo (minister for energy), Okiki Amayo (chairman of South Nyanza Sugar Company) and

Owigo Olang (assistant minister in the ministry of constitutional and home affairs) are all determined eventually to eliminate Odinga's influence in the region. Odinga himself has characteristically avoided any comment. He has recently been abroad.

On the periphery of Luo-bound allegiances, Munyua Waiyaki, the minister of industry, appears to have allied himself to Kibaki. Waiyaki, who originally came from Kabete, in Njonjo's constituency of Kikuyu, now represents the urban slum area of Mathare of eastern Nairobi, and is well-regarded by radical Luos and Kikuyus alike.

CSO: 4700/427

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID AGREEMENT--An agreement between the Japanese Government and the Government of Liberia for the construction of a 167-bed maternity hospital in Monrovia has been signed. The \$4.5 million hospital, which will be financed by the Japanese Government through a grant, is expected to begin ground work by early January, 1982 and is also to take 2 years for its completion. [Text] [AB031953 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/430

CHISSANO: U.S. WILL LEARN TO COOPERATE WITH US

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 16

[Report on interview with Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, by the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY; date and place not specified]

[Text] Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano has granted an interview to ANOP (PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY). One of the point discussed concerned international cooperation in several areas.

"In addition to Portugal and Italy, France and Brazil are other Western countries with which Mozambique has good ties of cooperation," explained Joaquim Chissano, who then discussed the exemplary cooperation with Sweden and other Scandinavian countries.

Chissano said: "With the exception of the FRG, the United States, Austria, and Canada, the People's Republic of Mozambique has cooperation ties with almost all the Western countries. There are contacts with Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland."

The Mozambican minister of foreign affairs said that the United States has already given indications that it wants discussion and dialogue with the Mozambican Government. He said: "I felt that when I was in Washington," and he added: "They have not yet seen very clearly how they should cooperate with us. Someday they will."

Obstacle To Be Overcome

Concerning the FRG, he recalled the "minor political obstacle represented by the Berlin clause, included in all international agreements concluded with the West German Government, which requires recognition of Berlin's special status as an associated state of the FRG."

The minister said: "But both parties are currently seeking ways to overcome that obstacle." He expressed hope that the opportunity will arise next year to take steps leading to elimination of the remaining barriers to the normal development of cooperation with the FRG.

Concerning the development of relations with France, Joaquim Chissano confirmed the upcoming visit to Maputo by Jean-Pierre Cot, France's minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for cooperation. He said he cannot predict whether there will be a high-level bilateral meeting within the next few months.

"There is no proposal in that direction from either side. Let us wait until Jean-Pierre Cot gets here." The Mozambican minister then discussed the quite significant cooperation between Mozambique and Brazil.

11798

CSO: 4742/111

DELEGATION TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PLANS TO INCREASE TRADE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] A delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Trade is leaving today for Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A similar delegation visited three other socialist countries a few weeks ago. These two visits are seen as among the most important Mozambican trade delegations abroad because they will result in a profound transformation of the People's Republic of Mozambique's international economic relations by consolidating the ties already existing at a political level with the socialist countries. The countries already visited are Bulgaria, the GDR and the USSR.

In the course of past visits contracts signed between enterprises have amounted to a total of 16.4 million U.S. dollars. The Mozambican delegation signed an agreement for further negotiations in each country.

The practical objective of these visits is to plan the commercial exchanges of Mozambique with other socialist countries. Thus, in the negotiation agreements signed between representatives of the countries involved, the principles for trade relations for 1982 were analyzed, as were the development of commercial exchanges and the products to figure in them. Most of the importation contracts with the various enterprises focus on the supplies needed for the implementation of the Central State Plan for 1982.

At a meeting with our reporter held yesterday, the national director for commercial operations at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Jose Marques, who was the leader of the previous delegation and also of the present one, noted:

"One of the main responsibilities of these missions is a survey of the markets in socialist countries," adding that because of Mozambique's former colonial situation, the possibilities of economic and commercial complementarity are unknown to both parties.

Personal relations between directors of enterprises involved in foreign trade are also pursued through these visits. Jose Marques said that without them, many small problems in commercial transactions become obstacles whose solution often takes too long.

He added that the advantages of such relations have already become obvious, resulting in increased efficiency in the work of the enterprises and in a diversification of contacts with economic units in these countries.

In regard to commercial exchanges, besides the signing of import contracts, others were signed for Mozambican exports. These contracts will result in the purchase of tractors, trucks, construction machinery and spare parts, construction materials, electrical equipment, chemical products, cloth and medicines. In turn, Mozambique will sell sugar, tantalite-microlite, cotton, bagasse, cashews and a number of other products.

The representatives of the Mozambican enterprises participating in these missions are also scheduled to discuss the improvement of technical assistance related to the equipment imported from these countries, which is already in use, particularly in the implementation of some of the large development projects of this decade.

As a result of these initial contacts, it is probable that a number of other contracts will be signed in Maputo, "given the fact that the enterprises will bring over samples needed for better analysis and tests by the users before their purchase is transacted."

The results obtained from the first trade mission and those expected from the present one will make it possible, according to Jose Marques, to "increase in 1982 the spectrum of products from the socialist countries in our homes, plants, farms, hospitals, schools and numerous other fields of activity in our country."

As Jose Marques had noted at the beginning of the meeting, these commercial activities constitute an important take-off point for the implementation of the orientations given by the third congress and for the requirements imposed by the struggle in this decade.

These requirements for independent development demand that our country break out of its dependence on a half-dozen countries with respect to commercial activity.

CSO: 4742/126

POLICE VOLUNTEER FORCE CREATED IN ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 16

[Article by Joao Carimo]

[Text] "Our police officers must not use their uniforms to cover up their crimes." That is what the provincial commander of the Protective Police in Zambezia told the inhabitants of the Third District of the city of Quelimane at the opening of a meeting he recently conducted there. Participating in the meeting, in addition to the 1,000 inhabitants, were the district commanders of the PPM [Mozambican People's Police], a representative of the Provincial People's Court, a representative of the Ministry of Security, and representatives of the mass democratic organizations.

The meeting was devoted to an analysis of police work and crime. As the PPM provincial official pointed out, only good police relations with the population can guarantee an awareness of crime and its control, making it possible to combat it effectively.

In discussing the behavior of PPM members, the inhabitants mentioned abuse of power, arrogance, and harsh language as characteristic of many police officers.

One district resident said: "When they are caught in a mistake, many police officers use their uniform to force respect, and often they charge their accuser as an offender, and the latter suffers not only intimidation but also reprisals." As far as crime is concerned, attention was drawn to the increase in the number of thieves in the city: antisocial individuals who are immediately released when they are turned over to the police.

Responding to the inhabitants, the PPM commander said: "Our police officers are not bandits. They are not thieves, and they must never flaunt their uniforms to cover up their crimes. It is the great responsibility of the inhabitants to denounce and point out those infiltrators." With reference to crime, he pointed to the need for the police and the inhabitants to work together to combat that great evil. For that purpose, Alberto Chinai announced the establishment of the PPM Volunteer Force as an effective instrument for combating crime.

The official added: "They will receive suitable training for that kind of work, and you will then be in a position, as citizens, to participate in the establishment of social tranquillity in our country--the main condition for the harmonious building of socialism."

According to what we could learn from that official, similar meetings will be held in all of the city's neighborhoods with a view to guaranteeing success in the establishment of the Police Volunteer Force.

AGGRESSIVE EXPORT POLICY, PRACTICES ADVOCATED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] During the seminar being conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade on the new system of provision and supply through imports, Minister Salomao Munguambe asked all those who normally go abroad to deal with import and export problems to stand up. Quite a few people stood up.

Salomao Munguambe then asked those who go abroad only to deal with imports to sit down. Most of those standing sat down. So only a minority goes abroad to promote the sale of our products.

Such a situation is absolutely abnormal and symptomatic of a mentality. The fact is that everywhere in the world, it is the seller who travels around trying to market his products. It is not the buyer who spends money on that kind of travel.

But in our case, there is a much greater concern to import merchandise, capital goods, and consumer goods, with no parallel development of the commercial aggressiveness needed for placing our products on foreign markets.

Although our industry is not developed, it does produce merchandise that many of our neighbors import from Europe. Would we make a fabulous profit from those possible exports? Surely not, but they would bring foreign exchange into the country and enable us to buy more equipment for the greater development of our industrial plant.

A survey of everything we produce that is not produced by our neighboring countries would surely yield agreeable surprises. It is not only in the field of transportation that we can participate in the SADCC.

But an export policy requires not only aggressiveness, but also planning and correct working methods. International markets have no sympathy for "our shortcomings": our lack of raw materials or spare parts. In the tough world of international competition, the one who wins is the one who presents good products at good prices within the agreed time limit.

11798

CSO: 4742/111

COMPLAINT VOICED ON COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT RALLY

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 21

[Letter to the editor from Julia Jofrisse of Maputo]

[Text] To the editor of DOMINGO:

In writing these lines, I would like to contribute to the battle being waged in Mozambique on behalf of respect for the constitution and legality.

I become very sad and apprehensive when I see the directives of our party, government, and president being disregarded by those who should be the first to respect them and set an example for everyone.

It sometimes seems that they deliberately do things to discredit our leaders. What happens is very bad, and the fight against infiltrators must never be abandoned.

I am bringing this up because on the very day that the president of the republic was talking about the Offensive for Legality, denouncing the errors and mistakes committed by the Defense and Security Forces, and pointing out the way toward solving the problems, there were people committing abuses only a few dozen meters from where he was speaking.

In my opinion, it was not their fault, because they were following orders. I will cite a few examples. People passing on the streets near the site of the rally were being forced by members of our army to go to Independence Square whether they wanted to or not.

After that, no one was allowed to leave the spot where the rally was being held. There were people feeling ill because of the heat, there were women with children and pregnant women, and there were people of various ages. None was permitted to leave.

In both cases, the soldiers were using improper language, threatening people, and saying very annoying things that people do not like to hear. That kind of talk was the fault of the soldiers, but they were following orders, and someone gave those orders.

Thank you very much for the time and space I have taken, Mr Editor. I had no other way of letting President Samora and the party know these things.

ABYSMALLY LOW CASHEW SEASON IN MANICA, SOFALA PROVINCES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The results of the 1980-1981 agricultural campaign in Manica and Sofala Provinces can be described as abysmal as far as cashews are concerned, considering that while the marketing goal for that product was set at 7,000 tons, statistical data through the end of last month show that a little over 1,500 tons have been sold.

The deficient organization of the process, reflected basically in the low level of active participation by the innumerable structures that ought to be involved in the various operations, is pointed to as the main reason for the current state of that sector, with the added circumstance that the most productive cashew areas are those most affected by the criminal armed gangs.

On another level, nonfulfillment of the goals is also due to some extent to the late arrival of staple items used for bartering with the peasants and to the failure to maintain access roads to the cashew nut marketing stations.

1981-1982 Campaign: Unpredictable Future

Plans for the 1981-1982 agricultural season call for planting new cashew trees on 500 hectares, but according to what the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE was told by the director of the enterprise, there is no way that the goal will be met. He said that the lack of sufficient personnel for that operation is one of the main factors endangering the goals.

It was also anticipated, according to the plan itself, that special machinery for clearing trees would arrive, but for reasons not mentioned by our source, that is not going to happen at a time when the inhabitants themselves are away doing that important job.

Concerning production from the existing cashew trees, it may be excellent if weather conditions do not change drastically, because there may be good flowering in the rural areas despite quite deficient treatment and maintenance.

11798

CSO: 4742/100

DAMAGED PUNGOE RIVER BRIDGE OPENS TO TRAFFIC

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Maputo--The rail bridge over the Pungoe River, damaged by saboteurs of the South African-backed self-styled Mozambique Resistance Movement, will be re-opened to traffic on Monday, the official Mozambique News Agency, AIM, reported yesterday, quoting Radio Mozambique in Beira.

The explosion, on October 30, destroyed one of the bridge's concrete supports but left the bridge itself intact. The support has now been replaced, and as from next week trains on the Beira-Umtali line will once again be able to cross the bridge.

Initially there will be a speed limit of 10 km/h over the bridge.

The road bridge over the Pungoe was much more severely damaged and no date has yet been set for its reopening. A cable ferry is operating which can take large vehicles, including buses. Traffic on the road from Beira to Chimoio has almost returned to normal.

The ferry comes from the Caia on the Zambezi River. It was dismantled and taken overland to the Pungoe where it was reassembled in just 12 days. The provincial offices of the Ministry of Public Works have given priority to regularising traffic across the river.

Work on the Pungoe bridges has involved members of the armed forces, staff from Mozambique Railways, the state electricity company, the ship-repair company Renab, and the Ministry of Public Works.

Work went on for three weeks in all weathers, often over an 18-hour day, with just short breaks for meals.

The daily paper Diario de Mocambique, published in Beira, commented: "Our major weapon was work. Work which spoke of the level of people's consciousness, of their patriotism, and of their indefatigable will to defend the revolution and the people's gains.

"The enemy did not foresee that the Pungoe would create heroes of labour, would raise the consciousness of the people, would heighten our revolutionary morale, and our determination to continue even more vigorously along the road of the revolution."

BRIEFS

ESPUNGABERA BANK ESTABLISHED--A branch of the People's Development Bank will soon open in the locality of Espungabera in the District of Mossurize, Province of Manica. Its establishment was recommended during the recent session of the Manica provincial government. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 3]

RAILROAD BRIDGE REACTIVATION--Following 2 years of inactivity, the railroad bridge of Mazimchopes located along the railroad connecting Maputo and Chicualacuala in the Province of Gaza will reopen during the course of the present month. It had been destroyed in 1979 by the Smith-Muzorewa troops. According to Antonio Macedo of the SOJEL [expansion unknown], were it not for the delays experienced in the importation of materials--namely iron--the work for the reconstruction of this important means of communications would have been concluded sooner. He added that approximately 22 million meticals have been expended on this project. The cost of repairing bridges destroyed by enemy action against our country is partially offset by a 100,000 contos donation to our country by the Netherlands. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Dec 81 p 3]

CONTROL OF PRIVATE TRADE--"Let us intensify the struggle against black market activities by strengthening control over the private trade sector, because this is one of the sources of speculation," Minister of Domestic Trade Aranda da Silva said on Wednesday in Maputo at the enlarged consultative council held in this city. The meeting noted that one of the serious problems affecting the country today, and especially the large urban centers, is the diversion of certain products from legal conduits. "Fostered by the economic difficulties affecting the construction phase of socialism, the black market is, above all, a political-social problem and a factor for the destabilization required for reaction and counterrevolution." He added that infiltrations in plants and production units, businessmen and traders, border zones, ports and airports, railroad stations and others are at the origin of such illegal activities, and some private businessmen and truckers are their principal formenters. The struggle against black market activities ought to be made into an operation in which all citizens must participate to denounce, identify and neutralize black marketeers. The idea defended by some people that the black marketeer is useful because he can provide the products in scarce supply on the market must be destroyed. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Dec 81 p 10]

SOVIET SHIPS' VISIT--A Soviet fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Gennadiy Semenov will visit the port of Maputo between 13 and 17 December, the TASS news agency has reported. The fleet comprises the destroyer "Tallinn" and the escort ship "Letuchiy." This information has been corroborated by the Mozambican Navy command operations department. This visit is taking place in the context of the cooperation agreements signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 10]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--A delegation from the Industrial Association of Bulgaria arrived in Beira from Maputo yesterday. It is headed by the organization's permanent secretary, Blagoy Ganey. The delegation, which will return to Maputo today, visited a number of furniture production units in this city to familiarize itself with the production process, the quality of the personnel and materials involved, and the destination of the items manufactured. The delegation's visit to Mozambique is taking place under the terms of the bilateral cooperation agreements between Bulgaria and our country. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 3] 11798

CSO: 4742/100

REUNION

MDK PROMOTES 'REUNIONESE' IDENTITY

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 29 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Jose Macarty]

[Text] "We must remain watchful of the reforms to come and ready to intervene, first of all through an informational campaign, and if necessary, by actions to be defined." This statement by Mrs Agnes Gueneau, president of the MDK [Mouvman pou nout Droï Koze], illustrates the mood which reigns within this organization. During its general assembly which took place yesterday at the Joinville school in Saint-Denis, the organization recorded with satisfaction the changes which have occurred since 16 July, date of its establishment. However, it reserves the right to enter into direct action should seats of resistance show up here and there.

In a preliminary statement, the president of the MDK stressed the cultural values existing in Reunion. According to her, promotion of this culture will enable the people of Reunion to know themselves better and to come to terms with themselves. She deplored the fact that many of our countrymen are still unaware of the richness of their cultural heritage. "We must promote the cause of Reunionese identity against all, and thus we will contribute to the general development of Reunion," she concluded.

Then Mrs Simone Gros took part as secretary of the movement to sum up the activities of the past 3 months. In addition to the various steps towards official recognition, the MDK wrote to various people who, on one level or another, are active in the cultural domain. Meetings also took place with the heads of public and semi-public organizations on our island. Mr Canaguy thus reported on the interviews that the Le Barachois station would deepen its current orientation of respect for pluralism and openness to Reunion realities. To do this, FR3 must increase its reports and articles on the problems which the Reunion people are undergoing and open itself to our geographic environment. The MDK's commission on television also insisted that FR3 consider the diversity of thoughts and feelings that pervade the Reunionese culture. Finally, Mr Canaguy reaffirmed the need to introduce Creole on television and radio to facilitate comprehension of information and to enable increased appreciation of our mother tongue.

CRAC: A Stronghold to Be Overthrown

Mr Daniel Baggioni brought up the undemocratic operation of CRAC [Reunion Center for Cultural Action], which equipped itself with a particular structure to shelter itself

from any action by its members. It must be known, in fact, that this organization has instituted a structure called the "general assembly" composed in the majority of members appointed for life, such as the founders and representatives of various associations. It also includes members coopted by the board of directors and eight representatives of the members, who only vote every 3 years. With such an arrangement, it is difficult to expect a change in CRAC's cultural policy in the near future, particularly since half of its board of directors is made up of persons who sit on the right. The other half is elected by the "general assembly."

As democracy cannot come from within, Mr Baggioni has called for a struggle to overthrow this stronghold of imported culture which contributes no aid to Reunionese arts.

In the name of the school commission, Mr Robert Gauvin told of his disappointment with the answers from the vice rector of Reunion regarding the problem of Creole in the schools and the consideration of Reunionese culture in teaching. In an attempt to open up the situation, the MDK wrote to the Minister of National Education and communicated to him its demands, particularly regarding the creation of a department of Creole studies.

During the discussion opened after the reading of the reports, Daniel Hoareau very rightly regretted that the discussion was carried on in French, which quite obviously is not at all in keeping with the organization's name. A participant also hoped that the MDK would promote ideas for action to give it a better foundation among the people.

The orientation motion, read by Mrs Gueneau, defined MDK's orientations. It will basically place itself at the service of Reunionese culture, working to display the richness and the quality of the local culture and encouraging all forms of expression in this direction. It will also place itself at the service of those who until now have been deprived of any means of self-expression, deprived of the basic right of speech and of cultural life. After the motion was adopted, a new board of directors was elected.

9693

CSO: 4719/253

CP POSITION ON AUTONOMY ISSUE STATED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Last night RR3 reported a press release regarding a statement by the Martinique Communist Party [PCM]; according to the release, the PCM "demands democratic and popular autonomy for the island."

While awaiting the exact text of the PCM's statement, we limit ourselves here to recalling the Reunionese Communist Party's [PCR] position.

After the 10 May victory, the Central Committee of the PCR PUBLISHED a very important official statement in which it affirmed the following: the victory of the Left in France creates a completely new situation.

Before 10 May, we were faced with a rightwing power which refused any dialogue and any change. After 10 May, we are presented with a leftist government in power for at least 7 years and, we think, for many years to come.

This government has proclaimed its agreement to cooperation and dialogue, to development of the country, to recognition of identity and to the right to responsibility.

Thus, Point 58 of the president of the republic's program, voted in by the majority in the 10 May presidential elections and concerning "the people of France's overseas departments," announces the opening of an "era of cooperation and dialogue based on their identity and their rights to realize their aspirations;" this program also provides for, "among other things, the establishment of a Department Council in the overseas departments, elected proportionately and responsible for local affairs in each department, with the obligation that it be consulted before any international agreement affecting the region of the world in which it is located is made."

This Point 58 constitutes the revival of the provisions contained in the bill introduced to the National Assembly by the Socialist group during the previous parliamentary elections.

Consequently, since the victory of the Left, the PCR has felt that there is a perfectly acceptable framework there for the current project of regional reform and that in order to make change, democracy, autonomy for the people of Reunion,

and development for Reunion triumph, all the conditions of the wider democratic assembly in Reunion must be met.

It is a matter of a basic strategic choice and nothing has changed in this PCR choice.

9693

CSO: 4719/253

DETAILS ON NEW POINTE DES GALETS PORT CONSTRUCTION GIVEN

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Once, it was the construction in 1885 of a port on the site of Ponte des Galets for which the colony had been waiting for over 200 years.

Today, it is a port which, despite the improvements made in the 1960's, has become unsuited to modern traffic.

Tomorrow, it is the future port which Reunion is going to establish to welcome the largest ships now in existence and those of the next decades, 215 meters long and easily capable of holding two football fields end to end.

8.5 Million Cubic Meters

In fact, this project constitutes one of the largest French ports in terms of dredging, and the largest investment, in this area, under the Interim Plan.

The amount of banking and dredging will be considerable: 8.5 million cubic meters.

As for the total cost of the work, it will reach 480 million francs (taking into consideration the fact that the expense will be staggered over 3 years). To get in idea of the size of this sum, it must be known that it represents, for example, the value of Reunion's annual sugar production.

Yesterday, today, tomorrow: this development is traced on the first panel of the exhibit which opened several days ago at the Le Port town hall, an exhibit on the future port in Possession Bay (See TEMOIGNAGES of 24-25 October) which, for the past few days, through its documentation and information has been enabling the people of Le Port and elsewhere to become acquainted with the numerous aspects of this enormous project.

The work will be financed equally by the State and the Chamber of Commerce. The embankment work will begin in June 1982. As for work on the construction of the first pier, it will begin on March 1983, and work on the wharf and the second pier at the beginning of 1984. Completion of the construction is planned for the end of 1984. The first ships will call at the port at the beginning of 1985.

Technical Criteria

The exhibit also deals with the selection of the location, a problem which caused a lot of ink to flow and which we will not go over in this brief overview.

We will only present the technical criteria displayed which are termed "of great significance:"

"The Possession Bay site is the only one to present sufficiently mild inclines underwater so that there is no fear of the piers slipping."

"Similarly, its soils can be banked or dredged without too much risk."

Let us also cite the nautical criteria indicated: "All the sites are equally affected by cyclones, however, the Possession Bay site is sheltered from the southwest's troublesome swells called 'tidal waves' or 'australs,' which are frequently from April to December."

The Impact Study

Part of the exhibit also reports on the huge impact study, required by law, which is intended to evaluate all the effects of the project on the environment.

This represents many reports which involve physical data (such as oceanography, underground water), biological data (the flora and fauna, particularly fish resources in Possession Bay), and human data.

Studies are currently in progress on the restructuring of the industrial zones, in order to respond to the hopes expressed by the municipality of Le Port of developing urban growth in the direction of the sea. A land study clarifies how to make the best of the significant excavating which will be performed during construction.

We will next have the chance to cover the project for restructuring the city of Le Port to provide for the port's establishment.

The maritime city of the year 2000: the work is already in hand. The future port will play an important role in it. The exhibit at the Le Port town hall is therefore of great interest. It has already received many visitors.

9693

CSO: 4719/253

BILL CONCERNING ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, DEPUTIES PASSED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj: "Elections: The Supreme Court Will Regulate the Balloting"]

[Excerpt] The organic bill relating to the election of the president of the Republic and the deputies to the National Assembly was unanimously adopted yesterday at a plenary session by the members of Parliament. The importance of such a law in the development of Senegalese political life, especially from the perspective of the 1983 elections, was never lost from sight by the deputies, and in fact justifies the sharpness of the oratorical debates.

For if the PS [Socialist Party] majority in Parliament considers that this bill, which the Senegalese government has submitted to Parliament, has no match in its concern for impartiality, the opposition wanted, in such a climate, to go as far as possible once such a course was underway.

The minister of the interior, M Medoune Fall, had, besides, revealed the main thrust of this bill during the intercommission meeting, which included the legislative and finance commissions, last 5 November. "We are concerned with applying the constitutional provisions of articles 27, 29 and 49, which entrust the Supreme Court with the task of regulating the electoral campaign and the candidates' equality toward propaganda methods, and of regulating the balloting for the election of the president of the Republic and of the deputies to the National Assembly."

This jurisdiction's control over the development of electoral operations actually encompasses all activities relating to the presidential election: the declaration of candidacies; development of the electoral campaign; election proceedings; vote count and announcement of results; in addition to points of dispute which might arise.

Thus, candidates for the presidency of the Republic are required to make a fixed security deposit, decreed by an order of the minister of the interior. It is given back only to those candidates who have obtained at least 5 percent of the votes in the elections. Regarding the campaign for the presidential election, this law gives the Supreme court very great powers, allowing it to go as far as injunctions against the administrative authorities.

That makes it, emphasized the general intercommission reporter, "an important innovation in Senegalese public law, since it gives the judicial power a certain right of intervention in the domain of the executive." And, to achieve increased efficiency, delegates chosen by order of the first president of the Supreme Court will sit with the members of this higher authority and will thus be able to exert unexpected controls right then and there, to regulate the make-up of the voting boards and the vote counts, and to insure that the free exercise of voters' and candidates' rights is respected.

Those delegates must forward a report to the first president of the Supreme Court no later than 24 hours after the polls have closed. As for the legislature, it must be noted that the number of deputies was raised to 120, and their election will be subject to stringent control by the same powers entrusted to the Supreme Court.

Innovation

Both during the campaign as well as when the election proceedings are underway--the vote count and the announcement of the results--we have an important innovation: the Supreme Court is replacing the National Assembly in controlling the validity of the deputies' election. The right of appeal against the irregularity of the operations is available to all candidates. The Supreme Court likewise is qualified to decree on the ineligibility of the deputies which may be revealed after the results are announced, and on the expiration of the time for this appeal. Given this hypothesis, the disqualification of ineligible deputies is confirmed by the Supreme Court at the request of the office of the National Assembly or the prime minister.

The organic bill was hailed as a major document of the apparatus to strengthen the guarantees of a democratic election of the president of the Republic and the deputies.

For M Serigne Diop (PDS) [Senegalese Democratic Party], since 1981 the course taken by democracy has recorded some significant progress. It would be evidence, he said, of bad faith to deny this fact. "The democratic process is never over. The bill in question is a perfect example of this, a new step forward--that is, true democracy, implying respect and equity, in which no minority is insignificant. How, under those conditions can we reject the amendment, which extends to other bodies of the magistracy participation in the control of electoral operations, where the delegations of the Supreme Court will not be able to sit in all the voting offices?"

For his part, M. Mamadou Fall (PDS) considers that on certain points this bill deserves some clarification, especially on the security deposit whose amount must be fixed by the minister of the interior, with a concern for avoiding the proliferation of candidates. "How do you propose to bar a party's candidate using criteria of a financial nature? There lies a deliberate desire to thwart potential candidates."

M. Boubacar Obeye Diop (PS) emphasizes that "we were among those who were afraid of the Supreme Court having too many privileges, and especially of our slipping

toward a government of judges. But," he pointed out, "with the speeches given when the Courts and Tribunals reconvened for the 1981-82 judicial year, this fear has disappeared. We can be mutually assured. This bill broadens the horizon of the democratic experience in Senegal."

M Andre Guillabert made it known that he expected from this debate a loyal confrontation and exchange of ideas. But, he indicated, we have heard a speech, carefully prepared by our colleague Serigne Diop, which adds nothing essential (...) We have proposed to you a text in which we go farther than the Western democracies by removing the National Assembly of its control over the presidential and legislative elections, to the advantage of the Supreme Court. Besides which is the fact that there are 10 political parties existing in Senegal, four of which are communist.

M Mamour Ousmane Ba (PS) posed the question as to "which African government dare to make such provisions as those proposed for your consideration by the government of the Socialist Party? When our colleague Serigne Diop proposed that we extend the excessive powers of the Supreme Court to the other bodies of the magistracy, we did not want to go along with him. Even in the Western democracies, especially the United States, they did not go that far." M Ba stated that those trying to put an end to Senegalese democracy are not found among the ranks of the Socialist Party.

In response to all these questions and suggestions, M Medoune Fall, the minister of the interior, insisted in pointing out that the bill which the government initiated seeks to address a certain number of considerations: to guarantee democratic elections to Senegal in the choice of the president of the Republic and the deputies, and an equitable treatment to all candidates. "No pressure or pressure group obliged the Senegalese government to issue this text. The government considered it its duty to do so."

In response to M Mamadou Fall about the need for a security deposit before one could declare himself in the presidential election, the minister of the interior feels that a party which cannot gather 5 percent of the Senegalese electorate does not have the right to declare itself. M Fall [sic; Medoune Fall] noticed a serious attitude M. Mamadou Fall [sic] in challenging the Supreme Court's impartiality.

The minister of the interior likewise pointed out in response to the question raised by M. Serigne Dip that "it is not a matter of being prejudiced against the other bodies of the magistracy, even if it is impossible to grant them the same powers of control as those entrusted to the Supreme Court." On the other hand, said the minister of the interior, the government will take all measures so that the members of the Supreme Court can give in on all points of their jurisdiction in case of need.

SLLC OFFICIAL TESTIFIES PROGRAMS BACKED BY FOREIGN GROUPS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The Director of Worker Education in the Sierra Leone Labour Congress Mr Anthony Patrick Rogers yesterday told the Taju-Deen Commission of Inquiry that he was responsible for all national and international programmes of workers education in the Labour Congress

He explained that international programmes were sponsored by The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and International Labour Organisation (ILO), while national programmes were sponsored by the African American Labour Centre (AALC).

Mr Rogers said he knew Mr Kilhefner who was introduced to him as the Labour Education Specialist from the AALC attached to Congress.

He added that the two of them together with the Deputy Director Mr Uriah Davies organised seminars in the Provinces and that Mr Kilhefner, gave lecture on Collective Bargaining Trade Union Finance and how to run a Trade Union meeting.

He explained that without the AALC the national workers education programme would not exist.

Mr Samuel Ekundayo Philips Chief Store Keeper in the Ministry of Health also gave evidence, led by acting Senior State Counsel, Mr Amadu D. Tejan-Sie.

As Chief Store Keeper he said he was responsible for the supervision of store clerks in warehouses, clearing at the quay, posting clerks in the main office and to recommend promotions for all of them.

He recalled receiving some drugs in June last year from a Mr Grant of the Labour Congress.

He said he sent Mr Grant to a Mr M. M. Kamara at Store No. 4 with instructions for him and a Mr Sandy, to check and record the quantity of drugs for the information of the Chief Pharmacists.

He explained that a list was prepared and handed over to him.

Mr Philips said he asked Mr Kamara for the relevant documents accompanying the drugs but he was told that there were, none.

He told the Commission that he went to see where the drugs were stocked but did not check them.

He said he could not tell whether Mr Grant was present at the time of checking and he was also not aware of any presentation of the drugs to the Minister of Health at the Medical Stores.

Asked why he did not distribute the drugs in September as was instructed in a minute to him by the Chief Pharmacist, he said he could not tell what happened at that time.

Mr Philips said the drugs were distributed in February this year by Mr M. M. Kamara and Mr Sandy.

He agreed with the Chairman that the distribution was done at a time when most of the drugs expired.

CSO: 4700/417

USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY INFORMATION CENTRE OPENS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] An exhibition by the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry embracing 4,000 Soviet industrial enterprises, continued at the City Hall, Freetown yesterday.

In an opening speech, the Russian Ambassador, Mr Vorozhtsov commended President Stevens efforts in trying to achieve total independence and even development in Sierra Leone.

He said Soviet/African co-operation dated to the 60s. The Soviet Union and Sierra Leone, the Ambassador said, will be observing 20 years of the establishment of diplomatic relations in January.

Mr Vorostovh recalled that two years ago, the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce concluded a bilateral agreement on co-operation which has today become a reality in the creation of the U.S.S.R. Centre.

Nowadays no country can survive without multi-lateral ties with other countries and in these respect, the development of many sided links with the Soviet Union contributes

to the effective solution of these problems the Ambassador said.

A team of Soviet doctors, he went on, has been rendering medical humanitarian aid to Sierra Leone at the Magburaka Government Hospital for the past 15 years.

Our cooperation in fisheries proved to be effective and beneficial to both sides and it further promises hopeful perspective, he added.

Mr Vorostovh outlined that nearly 400 Sierra Leoneans are currently under going training in the USSR and about 600 Soviet trained Sierra Leoneans are contributing to the development of the country in various fields.

The Director of the Centre Mr L. F. Tishchenko said the centre is intended to present to the Sierra Leone nation's business community and public a picture of the current So-

viet social and economic progress, their economic and cultural development plans for the 11th Five-Year plan (1981 — 85).

He added that Soviet Union is to outlook for more trade, economic and cultural ties with foreign nations including Sierra Leone.

The U.S.S.R. chamber of Commerce and Industry is a non-governmental organisation with a voluntary membership of more than 400 major Soviet industrial enterprises, research centres foreign trade and economic organisation Mr Tishchenko further said.

He disclosed that a book trading organisation «Mezhdunarodnaya Kiniga» is represented in the centre which he hope will give Sierra Leone business community and broad public a better insight into what is new Soviet literature printing and publishing industry.

WEST GERMAN TECHNICAL AID MISSION VISITS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] A two-man team from West Germany's Co-operation for Technical Assistance who are on a follow-up mission to facilitate the disbursement of a 25 million Deutschmarks grant from the German Government yesterday paid a courtesy call on President Siaka Stevens.

Mr. Hannjorg Zitter and Mr. Dieter Walter Doerr will be examining areas of need on the basis of a 1978 report on the manpower study of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service.

The team have had discussions with officials of the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Transport and Communications and the Establishment Secretary's Office.

In their discussions with the President, Mr. Zitter said that two million Deutschmarks of the grant will be allocated to the SLBS, which according to the survey, was facing certain problems although it had able staff.

He cited insufficient programmes, lack of professional training, confusing organisational structure, outdated buildings and obsolete machines.

Mr. Zitter warned that unless the SLBS was housed in a new building with new machines, SLBS/TV will be forced to cut down on its production.

Mr. Doerr, contributing to the discussions, described the situation at SLBS/TV as very urgent. He said certain errors were made on the broadcasting complex now being completed.

The President in reply thanked the team for their outspokenness and promised that the matter would be looked into urgently.

The men were introduced to the President by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. J. E Laverse.

Present at the discussions were the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Victor Macauley and the Acting Director General, Mr. Jaward Tunis.

CHINA TO PROVIDE MEDICAL EXPERTS, DRUGS, EQUIPMENT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] China is to provide medical experts and supply essential drugs and medical equipment to the Ministry of Health.

This will be the outcome of an agreement signed yesterday in Freetown between the Government of Sierra Leone and Peoples Republic of China.

Signing on behalf of their respective Governments were Health Minister Francis Minah and the Chinese Ambassador in Sierra Leone Mr. Pier Ping.

After signing the agreement, Health Minister Mr. Minah commended the Chinese Government for the continued assistance to Sierra Leone especially in the field of Health where Chinese medical expertise is now being utilised.

He expressed President Siaka Stevens' profound appreciation and gratitude, and that of himself, to the government of the Peoples Republic of China for their assistance to the Health Services of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Minah promised to help minimise the strain of the Chinese Medical Team at the Rotifunk Hospital.

«The work being done by Chinese Medical Teams at the Rotifunk Government Hospital, he said, was of International proportion and Sierra Leone hope to receive the fifth Chinese Medical team comprising 15 doctors with open arms early next year».

Replying, the Chinese Ambassador Mr. Fien Ping thanked President Stevens and Health Minister Francis Minah for their personal interest shown towards Chinese Medical teams at Rotifunk.

He assured Mr Minah that the Chinese Medical experts will continue to give off their best in fulfilling their obligations as a way of strengthening the cordial relationship existing between Sierra Leone and the Peoples Republic of China.

CSO: 4700/417

ECOWAS FINANCING PROBLEMS AIRED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 27 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Editorial]

[Text] The fact that many member-states of ECOWAS have not been paying their dues is one of the biggest threats to the success of the organisation's programming.

Any organisation that cannot have its finances consistently provided by source arrangements or otherwise can just about call it a day.

Minister of Finance Dr. Sama Banya let the cat out of the bag on Monday when he told the 10th Council of Ministers meeting of ECOWAS that contributions have been irregular and that this has been seriously affecting the various organs of the community.

The Secretariat consequently has a harzardous task which the Council of Ministers should look deeply into.

Dr. Banya's further revelation was that member-states have either failed to fully implement the Community's protocols or have not ratified the protocol's promptly.

From such pointers it would seem that the organisation is in dire straits.

Yet the solutions are in our own hands.

Member-state governments should ensure that their financial contributions are paid and brought up to date with the minimum of delay.

This is the crux of the matter and unless the fact is recognised and the situation improved, a good deal more than protocols will in the end be implemented.

CSO: 4700/417

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF PAPER PROPOSED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The extreme demands of the situation forces us to return to the newsprint issue in this country.

This paper, the "We Yone" newspapers and other media centres have been hammering on the calamitous position of printing houses because of the crippling costs of the printing paper that is their life-blood.

Prices of newsprint and mechanical printing paper have gone up about 300 per cent since 1973 and the doom barometer indicates they will still mount.

Foreign exchange problems have, as one consequence, quickly sprung up for importers and Sierra Leone today is in the plight of not having enough newsprint and printing paper to serve its needs.

As a result, newspapers are seen to be printed on coloured paper while printing jobs are done on the wrong texture of paper.

The demand for more and more paper is daily rising in the world market and a number of African countries are presently programming to cash in on this.

Sierra Leone, we have pointed out, has more than 80 percent of the raw materials (according to the experts) to produce paper and our strong recommendation still stands for the government to explore the possibilities.

Newspapers and the printing industry are top prerequisites for an enlightened society and we cannot sit back and allow our social fabric to fall drastically because these industries don't have the materials to operate with.

At this time Sierra Leone needs industries to absorb our youths and to generate foreign exchange.

The printing paper world is a beckoning star that we cannot afford to continue to ignore.

MOVE TO SPEED UP OIL EXPLORATION REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] In order to speed up oil exploration in this country, an onshore radio navigation system has been installed near the Cape Light House in Freetown for the positioning of the MV, TW Nelson.

The Nelson has been engaged in oil exploration for some time in Sierra Leone.

Yesterday, President Siaka Stevens visited the system and the Head of the team on Onshore navigation, Mr. John Derivaz explained the functions of the station to him

The M/V T. W. Nelson has already completed her first assignment around Turners Peninsular and Sulima and is soon to commence her final survey of the rest of Sierra Leone's territorial waters.

Consequently, New Navigational Shore Stations have been installed to cover the western and Northern parts of the country up to Kartimaw, near Kicham, in the Kam-bia District.

The President was accompanied by the Second Vice-President Mr. C. A. Kamara-Taylor, the Miernist of Mines, Mr. Hassan Gbassay Kanu and senior officials of the Ministry of Mines.

CSO: 4700/417

SOUTH AFRICA

PW BOTHA STEADFAST IN MODERATE NP LINE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 12

[Report by political editorial staff: "Prime Minister Stands Steadfast Like His Predecessors."]

[Text] Bloemfonteyn--The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, now is the indisputable leader of the National Party [NP] and at this stage he stands just as steadfast in the party as any previous leader at the time of his rule, said Dr Nak van der Merwe, minister of environmental affairs and Free State NP leader, here yesterday.

Dr Van der Merwe said in his opening speech at the Free State congress of the National Party that in his entire career he had never seen more unity within the National Party than now. The party is not going left or right, but pursues its policy as it was set over the years.

The "hostile English-speaking press" glorified the prime minister after the Carlton deliberation in 1979 and said that here was the messiah and the man who would bring change to South Africa. The English-speaking press prescribed the change, however. Moreover, that press glorified Mr Botha to such a degree that even his own people had reservations about him.

When that picture was well established, the English speaking press turned around and said that Mr Botha was not involved in change, but in cosmetic cajolery. At the beginning of this year a tremendous agitation was started against him and Dr F. van Zijl Slabbert, the leader of the official opposition, followed suit at the instigation of the English-speaking press -- thus believes Dr Van der Merwe.

Everything possible is being done to disturb the unity in the NP and to cause estrangement between NP leaders.

The criticism of personalities is continuing. Thus Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, was elected because "the blacks listen to him" and he is able to talk with blacks better than anyone else.

The long rule of the NP is unknown in history. The period of time that the NP will have been ruling at the next election is just as long as the time from the

beginning of the Union until 1948. In the 33 years that the party has been ruling, it has not stood still and neither has South Africa.

It is being said that the NP today says this, but 20-25 years ago Dr Verwoerd said something different. Dr Van der Merwe said he is convinced that Dr Verwoerd -- if he were alive -- would not say the same things today either that he said 30 years ago.

In any democratic polity elections are held and government changes take place which enable the new government to start with a clean slate. This does not happen in South Africa and that creates the opportunity for other parties to display irresponsibility, for they know they don't have to take over the government.

8700

CSO: 4701/17

GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO ORGANIZED SUNDAY SPORT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Pretoria--The government is not in favor of public and organized sports on Sunday, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of national education, said yesterday.

In a brief statement on the controversy about Sunday sports, Dr Viljoen said that the government identifies with the efforts of the Christian churches to assure appropriate observance of Sunday. Various leaders of especially the Dutch Reformed Church strongly opposed an earlier announcement by the Transvaal Cricket Union that it planned to offer provincial cricket matches on Sunday from now on. A special meeting of the General Committee for Instruction and Current Affairs of the Dutch Reformed Church has been convened for Tuesday in Pretoria to discuss the matter. In his statement Dr Viljoen says that engaging in sports on Sunday is a matter which rests upon the proper personal disposition of churchmembers.

No Support

"It is the mission and responsibility of the churches to inculcate through their ministration the proper disposition toward Sunday in all members in order to create the proper public climate for observance of Sunday," said Dr Viljoen. Because the government is not in favor of Sunday sports, it is the policy of his department not to give any support to any sport activity taking place on a Sunday. In all the provinces outside of Natal, there are laws for the observance of Sunday. There are rules on engaging in sports on Sunday, and sport bodies must take these into account, said Dr Viljoen.

In Transvaal the relevant regulations are included in the 1896 Law on Sabbath Desecration. In order to steer clear of those regulations, the Transvaal Cricket Council decided that all members of a Transvaal cricket club are entitled to admittance to planned Sunday cricket matches through their membership cards. It was also argued that cricket matches would not start before 11 am in order not to keep the members from attending church. All these regulations have so far been inadequate for the church. Professor J.H. Heyns, professor in dogmatism and ethics at the school of theology at the University of Pretoria, said last night that the Dutch Reformed Church welcomes the standpoint of the government.

The chairman of the general assembly of the Reformed Church, Professor Bart Oberholzer, said last night that his church fully supports the standpoint of the government.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO OPEN SCHOOLING

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] Bloemfonteyn--Mixed schools are the instrument to weaken and wreck education in South Africa. This is unacceptable to the government, and that is final, said Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of national education, at the congress of the Free State National Party yesterday.

Dr Viljoen was asked especially to explain at the congress the De Lange report on education, piloted by the RGN [expansion unknown]. A large number of teachers came to listen to him.

He said that the government had just rejected a recommendation in the report on educational administration at the local level in which the report talks of "free association." The report is not very specific, but this can be interpreted as schools being able to decide themselves if they want to admit different population groups.

Interests

"If it is the intention of free association to open up the schools, the government says no -- and that is final." People who advocate mixed schools do not have the interests of education at heart, he said.

The inquiry of the RGN was started after considerable tension occurred in white and non-white educational ranks on various matters. This is going to have an influence on education in the country.

The government has accepted the 11 general principles for education recommended by the report. One of them is that equal opportunities and standards must be created for everyone.

Spelled Out

The government can undertake to prescribe equal opportunities and standards for the education of all population groups, but what the quality of its education will be depends on each group.

Dr Viljoen also spelled out clearly why one education department covering all races cannot be accepted. Separate departments are essential channels for self-determination. They are also effective for decentralization. A department which cannot be managed is going to be a "cumbersome monster."

Provinces

Individual departments can devote attention to certain handicaps, problems and needs of each population group. Education is also a process of cultural transmission, where traditions and dreams are transmitted from one generation to the next.

As to the position of the provinces in education, he said that the provinces "or something like the provinces" will be retained for the sake of decentralization -- not only for white education, but also for other groups.

8700

CS0: 4701/17

SOUTH AFRICA

NP'S MERWE FOR CONTINUATION OF GRADUAL REFORM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 12

[Text] Bloemfonteyn--Changes which have already been brought about in South Africa must be accepted. Today's South Africa is not that of 30 years ago, said Dr Nak van der Merwe, Free State leader of the National Party [NP] and minister of environmental affairs, yesterday.

In his opening speech at the one day congress of the Free State National Party, he said that neither he nor the prime minister nor the National Party is prepared to throw the principle of self-determination overboard. What he is asking for is not the elimination of the group areas law and other laws, because if he complies with demands to eliminate such laws the National Party will give up and won't have a policy. There is change in South Africa, but when the English-speaking press talks of change, it talks of doing away with the group areas law and elimination of the Mixed Marriages Prohibition Law.

Natural

The policy of the NP has led to three national states becoming independent and a fourth one being in the process. Change has taken place also with respect to coloreds. They are getting better schools and a successful university has been created. "We accept the changes which are here. You can't ignore that," said Van der Merwe.

The process of change -- which is still continuing -- is a natural process. However, the NP must not let others prescribe what those changes should be, and it won't let the opposition do that either.

Dr Van der Merwe said that normalization is a word which troubles him. One speaks of normalization of sports, but people ask rightly what was abnormal about sports. There are coloreds who want to participate in sports, and it is a matter of creating opportunities for them to do so. "Then one says to leave it in the hands of sportclubs, so they can do what they think right, subject to the laws of the country. That is not normalization. That is merely the acceptance of changes which are taking place."

On the concepts of power division and power sharing Dr Van der Merwe said that there are people who say that they are prepared to accept power division.

One should wonder whether the constitutional proposals of 1977 indicated power sharing or division of power.

"We don't want power sharing," said Dr Van der Merwe. "My problem is that we differ on the meaning of power sharing."

The concept of power sharing is also used with respect to the political provisions which must be made for coloreds. The NP is not willing to throw the principle of self-determination overboard and is not willing to give up authority over what belongs to one's own group. He wants individual authority over that.

The National Party is not willing to yield on the matter of individual living areas and schools and won't abandon control over individual community life either. Those rights are also granted to others and the NP is prepared to give coloreds control over their own community life, living areas and schools, and it will help to bring this to the highest possible level.

Among what belongs to the whites and what belongs to the coloreds, there are also many joint matters such as trade and transportation, amongst others. On those matters there should be joint discussion and decisions. The picture looks like rugby bars, said Dr Van der Merwe. Whites and coloreds must talk together over the crossbar, and that is the task of the President's Council.

When one talks about the possibility of a confederation, that means that national states become independent under NP policy. A confederation exists to create an organization so that the independent states can deliberate together. Decisions which are made, however, will have to be ratified by the separate member states before they become binding.

If independent states which formerly were not part of South Africa were to join, a constellation of states would be created.

Unity

The basic difference between the NP and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] is that the PFP sees the country as a unitary state with one citizenship, while the NP recognizes the principle of multiple nationalities. On that, the policy and the future is built. Then opportunities have to be created for other nations.

Nothing is more important than the unity of the NP because South Africa is faced with difficult times and there is a total attack on the country. "Let's accept the success and the policy of the National Party," said Dr Van der Merwe.

8700

CSO: 4701/17

SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND DEFENDS SECRECY, DENIES CHURCH CONFLICT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 8 p 25

[Text] Pretoria--It is not a sin to have a secret. Secrecy and confidentiality are ordinary, every-day customs of practically every organization, including the church, said Professor Carel Boshoff, national chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond [Brotherhood], yesterday in an interview.

He absolutely rejects the thesis that it is impossible in principle for a Christian to be a member of a secret organization.

Professor Boshoff, who is also dean of the theological department of the Dutch Reformed Church at the University of Pretoria, reacted to claims by eminent theologians and members of the Dutch Reformed Church of the harm which the secrecy of the Broederbond brings to the credibility of the Afrikaner churches.

Those opinions are expressed in the book "Storm Compass," which was recently published by Tafelberg Publishers and of which excerpts are printed in DIE BURGER this week. Amongst others, the view is expressed that nothing which happens under the rule of God's word needs to be secret.

Professor Boshoff said that he finds those theses unfounded and very generalized. They are based merely on conjectures, distrust and ignorance and start from fake premises.

The thesis that the secrecy of the Broederbond affects the credibility of the churches is invalid. Confidentiality is a very common custom in society, in industry, in the business world, the government and universities. "I cannot think of any organization in which no confidential aspects are involved."

However, secrecy is objectionable and unchristian if it is used for corrupt practices or for harming others while benefitting oneself.

On the question whether there is still justification for the secrecy of the Broederbond, Professor Boshoff said that it is up to the Broederbond and its members to decide whether they still find that method valid.

"They can do no more than give their word of honor that they have made service and integrity, honesty and selflessness the standard for the organization."

Discussion

Professor Boshoff said that the Broederbond has never been so hermetically sealed that it could not enter into discussion with whatever body or organization enquired in a lawful manner into its work and approach. All three Afrikaner churches have occasionally entered into discussion with the Broederbond through church members who were known not to belong to the organization, also on instructions of the church. Every time the result of such discussions were satisfying to all parties.

Also, on more than one occasion there were government commissions which did not have any criticism of the Broederbond after investigation.

It is unfounded insinuation that people are afraid to openly take a stand against the Broederbond for fear that could harm their career, said Professor Boshoff. The people who make such statements should look at themselves and determine how many times they themselves were discriminated against.

On the claim that the Broederbond demands a higher loyalty than Christ because a member has to lie to his fellow church members about his membership and the activities of the organization, Professor Boshoff said that no member has to lie about his membership. He can merely state that it is his personal affair.

National Party

As to the accusation that the Broederbond restrains the free forming of public opinion through the secret character of its activities, Professor Boshoff wanted to know who was being restrained. "When the National Party reflects on politics in its own ranks, does it restrain the free forming of public opinion? These are general statements without real foundations, a propaganda attempt."

The Reverend Henno Cronje, director of Information of the Northern Sinods of the Dutch Reformed Church, said yesterday that the claim that the Afrikaner Broederbond is active, like a sinister power, behind the scenes of the sinods, is farfetched and not based on facts. He referred to the statement in "Storm Compass" of Professor Jacques Kriel, rector of the University of Bophuthatswana, that the active interference of Broederbond members has not only been documented, but that it is also an essential part of the objectives of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Refuted

The Reverend Cronje said he had attended sinods for a number of years and had never been aware of anything of that nature. "The fact that there are always people who are not members of the Broederbond who are elected to responsible positions of leadership in the church refute any such insinuation.

"It is a shame that some of our own people parrot other people who have never had a positive word for the Afrikaner churches and have always been ready to rouse suspicion in matters of the church."

Professor Willie Esterhuyse, professor of philosophy of the University of Stellenbosch and writer of the book "Afskeid van Apartheid" [Farewell to Apartheid] amongst others, said yesterday that he had never lied about his membership in the Afrikaner Broederbond. "Everyone knows I am a member." His Christian conscience is too important to him to conceal or lie about his membership. But he can imagine that it could cause distrust in parishes when it becomes known that a teacher or elder belongs to the Afrikaner Broederbond.

8700

CS0: 4701/17

SECURITY POLICE ARREST ANC BOMBING SUSPECTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] SEVERAL members of the banned African National Congress have been arrested by the security police in connection with six of the bomb attacks in Durban so far this year.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday that a large quantity of communist-made arms, ammunition and explosives had been seized during the arrests.

There is no accurate indication of the number of people arrested but it is believed that a large quantity of arms, ammunition and explosives were seized.

Among those arrested were Whites, Indians and Blacks.

It is believed that with the arrests and seizure of the arms and ammunition an ANC cell has been smashed.

Included in the arms cache seized were explosives, hand-grenades, firearms (of Russian origin) and detonators.

The arrests and seizure of the arms cache is as follows:

|| A bomb explosion against the window of the SA Defence Force recruiting centre in Smith Street, Durban;

|| A bomb blast in Francis Farewell Square in Durban on June 26;

|| An explosion at Parcs for Peugeot showroom in Smith Street, Durban, on July 26 in which three Indian men were injured;

|| An explosion at the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Whitehead Building, Stanger Street, Durban, on October 10 in which two Black men and two women were hurt;

● A bomb blast at the Department of Internal Affairs building on the Esplanade on November 3, in which four people were injured.

Other bomb blasts in Durban this year included:

● A blast at the home of Mr Derrick Watterson;

● A blast in a pavement refuse bin in Field Street in which three Black women were hurt;

● A blast which wrecked an electricity sub-station at Lamontville on April 21;

● A blast which wrecked the Durban-Imlazi railway line near Louis Botha Airport on May 25.

Police have confirmed that the people detained will probably appear in court early next year.

African National Congress officials in Lusaka have claimed responsibility for some of the explosions, saying that they were timed to precede the election of members for the SA Indian Council.

CSO: 4700/425

SECURITY POLICE DETAIN WORKERS' UNION HEAD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 p 8

[Text]

FOR the fifth time in his career as president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta has been detained by security police, it was confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Gqweta, who heads a 70 000-strong union which he founded, was detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1963. The vice-president of the organisation, Mr Sisa Njikelana was also detained under the same section of the act which allows for detention without trial for 14 days.

This is the fifth time that Mr Gqweta has been detained, three times by South African Security Police and twice by the Ciskeian Security Police.

In 1980 he was detained under the General Law

Amendment Act by the South African Police following industrial unrest in East London, as well as by the Ciskeian Police after strikes in the Ciskei.

He was arrested by the South African Police under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in June this year after having spent another term of detention in a Ciskeian prison under Ciskeian Proclamation R252 which provides for three months' detention without trial.

Mr Gqweta's union, which has 20 000 members in East London alone, is the largest South African union refusing to register with the state. Mr Gqweta was recently prominent in leading opposition to the independence of Ciskei.

He has been active in his opposition to the Ciskeian government.

CSO: 4700/425

RESERVE BANK ANNOUNCES FURTHER GOLD SWAPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 p 22

[Article by Don Wilkinson: "More Gold Swaps Fixed"]

[Text] THE RESERVE Bank's announcement yesterday morning that further gold swaps had been arranged did nothing for the rand in the short session of the foreign exchange markets.

The currency continued under pressure, closing at a new low of \$1,0227--\$1,0247, and also lost ground against the principal European currencies.

A further gold swap has been on the cards since the bank announced last month that it done such a deal in October, the view being taken that this would be necessary unless there was a totally unexpected improvement in the country's current balance of payments.

That has not occurred, as the prime minister's reference to a R4 000 million deficit underlined on Tuesday.

The bank does not disclose just how much gold was involved in the swap, but the

total amount raised seems to have been smaller than the estimated R800-million in foreign currencies acquired in October.

The Reserve Bank's return shows a fall in the bank's gold holdings of some R366-million to R3 240-million, valued at R351,01 an ounce against the October level of R351,05.

On a volume basis, the holdings fell to 9,23-million ounces from 9,72-million.

The mechanics of gold swap arrangements involve the bank in selling gold to foreign institutions, usually in Europe, and re-purchasing the bullion forward at prices related to the market price.

It's a technique which, while adding importantly to the country's foreign exchange reserves, does so without increasing the domestic banking system's liquidity. To that extent, it does not fuel inflation.

The gold price yesterday

lost further ground, again reflecting the strength of the US currency and the lower overnight trend on the futures markets there.

While conceding that the new swaps might enable this country to hold back supplies for a few days — as a prop to the bullion price — pressure from the balance of payments deficit would necessitate a resumption of selling, said Zurich dealers.

At the same time, however, Zurich dealers indicate that supplies of South African gold bars are comparatively scarce.

Apart from the fact that the swaps are domestically non-inflationary, Swiss and other European opinion views their use as this country's way of telling the market that it can finance its payments deficit by means, other than gold sales — since the swaps themselves are basically credit transactions, using gold as collateral.

EXPLOSION ROCKS COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A massive explosion rocked a building in Observatory, Cape Town early yesterday wrecking the offices of the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The blast ripped through the first floor of Standard House in the industrial area of Observatory at 3.15 am yesterday damaging adjacent buildings.

Shards of glass, mangled venetian blinds and other debris littered a parking area on one side of the building. Security police, bomb disposal experts and a team of riot policemen combated the building and the parking area for hours after the area was cordoned off by traffic police.

Workers were questioned by security police when they arrived for work.

A directive from police headquarters in Pretoria resulted in a news blackout on the explosion and reporters were barred from entering

the building.

Sapa reports no one was injured in the blast. The first floor, occupied by the Department and two commissioners' courts, was extensively damaged.

Mr Wilton Ngakane, a nightwatchman on duty at the back of Standard House, in Fir Street, heard the explosion and on investigation saw that the first floor was burning.

He raised the alarm and called the police.

The investigation, lead by the divisional commissioner, Brigadier Dirk Genis, is still under way and according to a police spokesman at the scene yesterday morning all possibilities, including that of sabotage, are being examined.

Police at the scene were tightlipped about the extent of the damage but from outside the building, charred equipment inside could be seen clearly.

The explosion and fire

blew out at least 30 large industrial windows, shattering glass which was strewn around the building for several hundred meters. The steel frames were twisted and blackened.

The official spokesman for the police investigating the incident, Lieutenant Gerhard van Rooyen, said nothing was known at this stage about the type of explosives used, how entry to the building had been gained or whether the administration board's records had been destroyed.

He said no arrests had been made and the investigation was continuing.

The Observatory offices of the department handle applications from Blacks for passes and issue all reference books in the Peninsula.

The offices also administer Black pensions and serve as an intermediate court of appeal for Blacks illegally in the Western Cape seeking permission to remain.

MINERAL SALES VALUE DECLINES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 81 p 24

[Article by Marianne Dagutat: "Mineral Sales Value Off"]

[Text]

THE total sales value of South Africa's mineral output for the nine months to end-September fell by 10,5 percent to R10,2-billion (R11,4-billion), reports the Minerals Bureau.

Discussing the figures, the bureau points out the following:

- Gold sale value dropped by 19,6 percent because of international monetary factors and decreased demand from speculators, industry and the jewellery sector.

- Silver export sales declined by 21,5 percent thanks to prices which fell by no less than 43,5 percent.

- Weak demand for diamonds caused a decline of 45,6 percent in overall sales.

- Diminished production of ferro-chrome led to a drop of 20,9 percent in chrome-ore's local sales.

- Total sales of manganese ore declined by 1 percent because of the world recession in the steel industry. Exports

of ferro-manganese at the expense of ore were a added factor.

- Iron ore's sales value improved by 15 percent, and local and export prices rose 22 and 5 percent respectively.

- There was an overall decrease in antimony concentrates of 9,7 percent in total sales value.

- Production at Black Mountain mine was mainly responsible for the sales improvement of lead concentrates by 22,9 percent, while exports rose 75 percent. The mine's zinc concentrates pushed sales 31 percent higher.

- Coal sales rose by 43,2 percent, thanks to increased demand and prices, an increase which is expected to slacken somewhat in the short term.

- Asbestos prices improved by 16 percent in the local and 25,5 percent in the export market because of strikes in the Quebec asbestos industry and despite the now unrestricted access of Zimbabwean fibre to the international market.

CSO: 4700/425

SOUTH AFRICA

RED CROSS VOTES MAY HELP SA TIES WITH AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 21

[Text] Johannesburg--At the recent international conference of the Red Cross in Manila in the Philippines, South Africa forged close ties of friendship primarily with African countries.

Mr Kelsey Stuart, the chairman of the South African Red Cross, said yesterday that South Africa is one of the few countries which supported the former international chairman, Judge J.A. Adefarasin of Nigeria, when he was voted out.

A group of the 128 representatives banded together to elect Mr E. de Lamata of Spain as the new chairman.

"We did not let ourselves be involved in that, and we were one of the few countries which stood up and went to bat for Judge Adefarasin because we are of the opinion that he is a good man and a worthy chairman. Even some of Nigeria's so-called friends remained silent.

"I am sure that in the long run this will bear fruit, for we have shown through this that we are impartial and honest. I think that some of the countries who were there are seeing us in a new light."

There was also a disadvantageous effect, however, because it turned away many votes for South Africa's candidacy for one of the eight posts of vice chairman. South Africa drew only 11 votes of the 128, instead of the approximately 25 Mr Stuart had expected.

"We asked no one to vote for us, but I think that countries such as Kenya, Nigeria and Fiji probably voted for us."

Together with the international conference, the bi-annual general meeting of the worldwide English-speaking Alliance was also held, and those two occasions, one shortly after the other, were a good test of the international feeling toward South Africa.

"In 1976 the world ignored us, and in 1977 they wanted to kick us out. In 1979, however, opinion started to turn strongly in our favor. It looks to me as if it has slightly decreased this year, but we have sown the seed of friendship and it looks as if that has started to grow," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOSKOR'S EXPORT MARKET FOR PHOSPHATE ROCK

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 27

[Text] The Phosphate Development Corporation (Foskor), which celebrates its thirtieth year of existence today, is now developing an export market for surplus phosphate rock in order to limit exposure to the fluctuating market, said the chairman, Dr J.P. Kearney in his annual report.

This year through 25 June, Foskor showed a lower consolidated taxable profit due to, amongst other factors, a lower profit in the export market. The profit decreased to 13.7 million rands from 24.1 million rands in the previous financial year, after the collapse of the Brazilian market, where almost 68 percent of South Africa's total export of phosphoric acid goes. This led to an oversupply of phosphoric acid on the world market, which was worsened because of the American Government's limits on export to the Soviet Union.

Dr Kearney said that the development of an overseas market for surplus phosphate rock will not compete with phosphoric acid on the export market because this will primarily replace the kola rock which the Soviet Union markets in Europe. Almost 250,000 tons of phosphate rock will be mined annually for the development of that export market.

"Besides the Soviet Union, that corporation is the only other producer in the world which can offer volcanic apatite rock on the export market. Because of the low content of organic material, this Foskor product is eminently suitable for the production of superphosphate and nitro-phosphate fertilizer, a product which is produced primarily in Europe and Japan."

To bridge the problems of phosphoric acid exporters Triomf and Fedmis during the past financial year, the price has covered their net production costs, said Dr Kearney. A loss is predicted in the current financial year because neither Triomf nor Fedmis was able to process his previously estimated tonnage.

At the end of the year a pilot plant for a new refining process for pyroxenite ore will be put into service.

8700

CS0: 4701/17

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER HIKE--The soon-to-be-announced fertiliser price increase, expected to be about 16 percent, "will add fuel to the fire" of farmers' complaints, according to Mr Johan Willemse, economist of the South African Agricultural Union. The 5,5 percent increase in interest rates which came into effect this year is already hitting farmers hard and it is estimated that it will cost farmers an extra R200-million per annum. "We also expect the Land Bank to increase its interest rates which will also be an added burden on farmers. Add to this other increases in production costs and it will be evident that farmers are not going to be at all happy next year," Mr Willemse said. He estimated that farmers' production costs would increase by about 17 percent overall next year. This means that farmers will have to bargain for higher prices. Maize farmers, for example, asked for a R145 per ton increase this year, but they did not get it. "The government policy is that we must be self-sufficient and use only locally produced fertiliser to protect the local industry. If, for the sake of the national economy, we have to use the local product, then everyone, and not only the farmers, should pay. The increase must be passed on to the consumer." The only other solution, he suggested, was to import fertiliser. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 p 14]

HEUNIS IN TAIPEI--Taipei--The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, held talks in Taipei yesterday with the Premier, Mr Chiu Chuang-Huan, on greater co-operation between South Africa and Taiwan. Mr Heunis later visited his Taiwanese counterpart, Mr Lin Yang-Kang. Mr Heunis is being accompanied on his Taiwanese trip by his wife. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 81 p 2]

ESCOM'S GERMAN MATIMBA TURBOS--A contract worth R330-million for the construction of six turbo-generators at Matimba power station, near Ellisras, Northern Transvaal, was signed by Escom yesterday. The contract has been awarded to Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Aktiengesellschaft, Alsthom-Atlantique and Industrial Machinery Supplies. The turbo-generators, which will each have an installed capacity of 60 megawatt, will be commissioned at yearly intervals beginning in September 1986. The commissioning of the turbo-generators will correspond with that of the six boilers for Matimba. The contract for these boilers was recently awarded to a French-German consortium. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Dec 81 p 24]

BADENHORST FOR EQUAL LIVING SPACE--It is of vital importance that the government give everyone in this country, and not only the whites, adequate living space, said Mr Piet Badenhorst, deputy minister of interior affairs, last night in Durbanville. He said at a meeting of the NP [National Party] youth branches of Bellville, De Kuilen and Durbanville, which was attended by over 100 young people, that it is of vital importance that the country's youth propagate that message. The challenge of the government in the period in which we live is primarily to make provision for the necessary living space for coloreds and Indians. He called the establishment of the President's Council in that context one of the most important political happenings. The blacks will come into their right through means of their own states, where their selfdetermination is guaranteed. Mr Badenhorst warned the young people against rightist radicalism and distorted conservatism. He said there is nothing wrong with conservatism, but when it becomes distorted, it must be rejected. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 81 p 20] 8700

CSO: 4701/17

URGENT TALKS ON COAL CRISIS PLANNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

THE government and Swaziland Collieries, an Anglo-American subsidising, are to hold a high-level meeting in Mbabane today to discuss the continuing coal loading crisis in the Mozambique port of Maputo.

At the meeting will be Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Nsibandze, and the Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Dr. Victor Leibrandt and other officials.

The Times established yesterday that among the Anglo American delegation will be a consulting

engineer, Mr. Livingstone Blevings, from head office in Johannesburg.

The situation is so serious that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R.V. Dlamini and Dr. Leibrandt drove yesterday to Mozambique to discuss the problem with the government there.

Details were not available, but in an earlier interview with The Times, Dr. Leibrandt said Swaziland was looking for ways in which it could help the Mozambique government alleviate the situation.

A senior Swaziland Collieries official said he had been to Maputo personally to see what could be done about the problem.

Asked if the situation was so bad that the company might be forced to suspend operations, he said: "We are looking into all possibilities."

"I cannot say exactly

what we will eventually do, at this point in time. Everything is uncertain," he said. "Tomorrow, we will exchange notes on what progress has been made."

"Our head office is also keeping in touch with the Maputo railways officials," he said.

The chief executive officer of Swaziland Railways, Mr. Fanie Botha, said coal exports have been reduced to about one third. The railways normally carry 20 trucks of coal a day - and now it carries six to seven trucks.

The coal mines at Mpaka employ 538 people. It is still in full production and coal is being stockpiled.

A spokesman for Anglo American head office in Johannesburg, Mr. Ivor Sender, said Anglo American had "no intention of closing the mine down whatsoever." "However, it may be necessary to cut production," he said.

POLICE DETAIN WOMAN IN BORDER SECURITY INCIDENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text] **A WHITE woman is being detained by Swaziland police after her two Black friends were shot dead in their Transvaal registered, rented car about 7 km north of the Oshoek border post early on Tuesday.**

Informed sources said yesterday the woman had rented the car, FXS 662T, in Mbabane last week and lent it to her friends without knowing what their intentions were.

The car was bought in Johannesburg in July this year by a car-hire firm with its headquarters in the city. It left for Swaziland in August and about 50 people have used it since. It is reported to have been riddled with bullets.

Neither the Swaziland police nor the car hiring company would divulge the name of the woman who is being detained for interrogation in Mbabane.

Shortly after the shooting incident in which the two men were killed and their car set alight, police officers arrived at the offices of the car hire firm to inquire about the hirer and the woman.

Chased

It was established yesterday that the car was on its way from Mbabane to South Africa when it was pursued by four or five men who used automatic and small-arms fire to prevent it from cross-

ing the border fence north of Oshoek.

The charred remains of the two men, one still holding a pistol, were found on Oxford Farm after their bullet-riddled car was gutted by fire.

The Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, said in a statement that a "serious incident" affecting the security of Swaziland had occurred next to our border with South Africa.

Mr Msibi said the bodies had been burned beyond rec-

ognition and extensive investigations were in progress.

Yesterday police in Mbabane declined to confirm whether the two men shot were South African refugees who had been members of an anti-government organisation in Swaziland and wanted to skip the border to the Republic.

Identified

The two men killed had been positively identified but their names were still being withheld as police investigations continue, a spokesman said.

A spokesman for the car rental firm in Market Street, Johannesburg, told The Citizen yesterday "we keep an every day check on the whereabouts of our cars, but we do not know of the incident at the border in which our car was involved".

Friends of the woman claimed she was still being detained last night.

BRIEFS

TV NEGOTIATIONS--Negotiations on the future of Swaziland Television are meant to ensure that the service continues. This was underlined yesterday by STBC managing director, Mr. Bill Mummery, in a statement following The Times of Swaziland's report on the discussions between the TV management and government. In his statement, he said government, with the full co-operation of the Electronics Rentals Group, is committed to ensuring the continuity of Swaziland's Television service. The statement added that the discussions had been taking place, both in Swaziland and overseas, between the government and the Electronics Group, STBC's parent company, for more than 18 months. The aim of these talks is to "provide for the restructuring of ERG's operations in Swaziland and for the government to become much more closely involved in its national television service," Mr. Mummery said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Dec 81 p 1]

BORDER-CRASHERS--Police and members of the Umbutfo Defence Force swooped when a group of illegal immigrants crossed into the Mhlume area from Mozambique on Tuesday night. Colonel Gideon Dube of the army confirmed yesterday that there was a chase, but he could not say how many of the group had been captured, and he could not confirm reports that two of the border-crashers had been injured when their car overturned. Reports from the Mananga area said that the two are in Siteki hospital. Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, would not comment on the reports. Sources in Mananga and Mhlume yesterday told The Times that the group was apparently spotted crossing the border near Lomahasha illegally on Tuesday night. There were about 20, the sources said. A chase involving police and an army border patrol began with some of the border-crashers travelling in three cars which appeared to have been in the area to meet them. It is believed that two were injured when one of the cars overturned. The other two cars then split up, one heading for Mhlume and one for Tshaneni, according to the sources. Reports from Mhlume said that shooting was heard, but this is believed to have been soldiers signalling to one another. The search continued on Wednesday morning, according to Colonel Dube. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/416

TANZANIA

NYERERE INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

EA101646 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1715 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Speech by President Julius Nyerere to mark the 20th anniversary of Tanzania's independence; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] In 1971, only half of our children went to school, but today every child goes to school. This means that schools have increased from 850,000 in 1971 to 3.3 million.

Also, even though many of our villages now have no clean water, more than 7 million villagers get clean piped water. They did not have any clean water in 1971. These figures alone represent achievements of which we can be proud, even though they do not include all that we have achieved, such as progress in the fields of industry, electricity, communications, transportation and so on.

The back-to-the-villages program that I announced in 1962 has been completed. At present all the people live in villages [as heard]. We now have rural authorities that are doing a good job in the pursuit of people's progress and self-reliance.

If we had invited our colonial administrators to these 20-year celebrations, we would have been able to show them greater progress than that which they saw when we celebrated 10 years of independence.

But today we have decided not to hold great celebrations, because our economic situation is very poor. I know this, and you know it.

We have shortages in almost all commodities and in everything we need to further our progress. Our railways experience frequent breakdowns, because we have no spare parts. We have an insufficient number of trucks for the transportation of our crops. Many of our industries are not operating to full capacity and because of this, we have shortages of goods, even of the goods we ourselves produce. At present there is no soap, even in the city of Dar es Salaam. Normally such shortages are even more acute in the provinces. We cannot get cornmeal or rice when we need it. We have to stand in line to buy sugar. Iron sheets are not available, and so on.

But it is true that we now have more dispensaries and many more health centers than in the past. However, they often lack sufficient medicines. We have many more

schools than we had 10 years ago, but they lack enough books, and quite often pupils do without pens and paper or even slates for writing. All of us are aware of these shortcomings, and I am sure this is bound to continue for a long time.

I have no supernatural powers, and neither do my colleagues. We have no magic that can quickly rid us of such shortages.

We should ask ourselves: if there is nothing in which we erred and if we have made no mistakes, then why is it that we are now experiencing such difficulties? How is that we were able to celebrate after 10 years of independence, in a manner that we can [not] afford now after 20 years?

During the first 10 years of our independence we used our time and great efforts to lay the path for our progress.

At the end of the report which I presented in 1971 and which I mentioned earlier, I used four warnings: first, that there was need to change our attitudes toward progress in the villages by using our own capital; secondly, that we needed to create incentives for our workers by using means other than money or the fear of being fired; thirdly, that there was need of involving people more effectively in decision-making and avoiding the creation of white-collar masters; and finally, the report noted that Tanzania had by then begun experiencing a shortage of foreign exchange--an inevitable trend in modern progress. These problems and others which we anticipated are not comparable in their gravity to the real issues that actually occurred.

I am certain that we made many mistakes in the last 10 years. One of them was that many of our villages were too large, and they are still too large. The result is that villagers are forced to walk long distances to their farms to start work.

Our other problems arise because the warnings I mentioned earlier were not heeded. We have not as yet acquired the discipline needed in industry, in offices and in other places of work where services are provided. And our idea of progress has still not yet changed to self-reliance. We still rely greatly on money, and especially money from outside, instead of thinking what we can produce by using our land, our animals, our hands and our brains. And whenever we start a new public corporation or a new firm, we begin by recruiting a general manager, a marketing manager, an executive manager, an administration manager and their secretaries, and we give them cars even before we consider the question of production or providing a service. We believe that simply having such posts is progress. And all these people will start getting salaries and continue to be paid, even though the goods needed are not available. Nor do we give the question of training such managers enough consideration.

We have begun correcting some of these mistakes, although not with the required vigor. And we shall continue making mistakes. If we do not repeat the same mistakes, we shall make new mistakes, for the only way of avoiding mistakes is not to do anything and that is not possible. We shall continue with our efforts to bring progress and at the same time we shall continue making mistakes. But all this time we must strive to learn from our mistakes by correcting them and striving to avoid new mistakes.

We are faced with problems; we must use our brains to seek solutions that benefit us and not copy what has happened in more developed countries. And more important, we must acknowledge the mistakes we make. All our countrymen must protest when they see mistakes being committed or whenever they see fraud. If our attitude is to consider as an enemy everyone who points out our mistakes, then we shall always continue to make the same mistakes.

So I repeat that during the past we made mistakes and it is our duty to identify them, correct them and avoid new ones.

But the major obstacles, especially the ones we faced in the second 10 years of independence, are not a result of our own making: they came from circumstances beyond our control. Such circumstances have greatly harmed us, they continue to harm us and will continue to do so in the future. We have no way of avoiding them. What we can do is share this burden equally and equitably.

This is the real world situation in which we live. We can complain about it. On your behalf I have made strong representations and have called for a change in the international economic order that has created this crisis. This is what I did with my colleagues in Melbourne, Australia and in Cancun, Mexico. But my appeals and those of my colleagues cannot change the situation at present. For if we now need a truck, we would be compelled to produce 3 times as many cashew nuts or 4 times as much cotton or 10 times as much tobacco as we did 10 years ago, or else do without it.

And if we want a barrel of oil we must pay 13 times as much as the 1972 price or we would get no oil. And this extra cotton, or cashew nuts or tobacco is not paid for by the government, but paid by us all--you and me together. This means that we are now much poorer than we were in 1972, especially if we are unable to increase cashew nut production threefold, cotton fourfold or tobacco tenfold and so on.

But the real situation is that our cash crops have decreased, and even this year we have produced less. We have produced much less than 10 years ago. Each one of us sees this discrepancy in his own way. A farmer finds that though he is getting a higher price for his cotton than he did in the past, he is unable to buy the bicycle or radio he hoped to. The salary of a factory worker is much higher but he is unable to buy much more than he could 5 or 6 years ago with it. In fact, we can now buy fewer items.

All of you understand these problems as you face them in your everyday life. I, too, understand them. The government fully understands them. The government understands this situation as the tax collected now buys less development equipment than hitherto. I must strongly emphasize this.

The country is much poorer now than ever before and the main reason behind this is that we are forced to produce more crops than in the past to enable us to pay for the same quantity of imported goods. This is a result of the present international economic order which is unjust. It is a system which steals from the poor and hands the proceeds over to the rich.

It is a structure which at present enables us to get only one truck for tobacco which in 1972 would have fetched us 10 trucks. It is also a system which grabs our tobacco, free, for the nine remaining trucks. It is a system of great and open exploitation.

This is what we complain about and this is why we shall continue to complain, for we have the right to complain. However, the exploitation is still there and, at present, there is nothing we can do about this situation except to continue to complain about it.

This change of commodity prices is not the only crisis we have faced in the last 10 years. We were forced to go to war. We had no other alternative. Wars can be very costly in terms of lives and they are also very expensive economically. We had to buy guns and bullets, cannons and bombs. When we were compelled to use our money for the purchase of weapons, we were then unable to use that same money to buy other items we needed and which we were usually able to buy.

Our soldiers and our militiamen had to get food, though they never worked in factories or in the fields but were fighting for our country's integrity. So we had to set aside some of our resources to give to them and some of us had to eat less. We did not pay for the war when it was in progress. We are paying for it today and will continue to repay war expenses for many years to come. This again is a situation over which we had no control and which left us poorer.

Finally, we had the problem of a lack of rain year after year. Nearly all of us are peasants or peasants' children, and know that if the rain fails, or if floods occur, we are bound to produce less, and thus have less food and less money with which to buy clothes and other goods the following year. This applies to all peasants.

And as I speak to you the expected rains are very late in the coastal region. Usually at this time of the year the rainy season would have been over. So again we may be faced with a bad year, and none of us can control the rainy seasons. The government cannot call on the rains to pour down and expect this to happen, nor can the peasants. The Chama Cha Mapinduzi [the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party] also has no say over the rainy seasons.

All this means that since 1973, and especially since 1978, we, the people of Tanzania have been facing a chain of crises.

But the outcome of all of this will depend on our determination and boldness. Like a boxer, each blow we get increases the danger of more blows. Every difficult situation wears out our strength to avoid additional equally bad situations. In boxing there is a referee who stops the fight when he realizes that one of the contestants is getting badly hurt. In international crises there is no referee. When the boxer feels that he is being defeated, he can surrender and accept defeat; but we cannot accept defeat. After all, what does it mean to be defeated? Problems do not make us want colonialism or neocolonialism. The holy books say that when the Jews faced crises following their enslavement in Egypt, they complained to their leaders by saying that it would have been better if the leaders had left them enslaved there. Their complaints made them blasphemous, but they never returned to slavery.

It is true that problems, especially big ones, give us more experience. Life is a struggle. Crises are tests of our experience and our confidence in ourselves.

I have emphasized more than once this year that we must not allow evil people to use our problems to sway us. We shall overcome them. But it is better to overcome them by holding firm to our principles, rather than by compromising our principles and becoming the shadows or puppets of others. We shall have good times, but I cannot promise you that things will improve in the near future. This will not happen soon.

It is true that we have friends in the world, friends who help us to get foreign exchange and other friends who help us in our efforts to make changes in the whole structure of the international economic order. We thank them. We thank them for their humanity which they continue to show toward us and our colleagues in the developing countries. However, we cannot depend on them to carry us. We must get out of these crises ourselves; no one will do this for us. There is no short cut out of this mess. We must continue to face our problems with determination. What we cannot manufacture or buy from abroad, we will have to do without.

We have no other alternative but to eat only what we can produce here and not that which we would like to produce. Many of us--particularly those of us who are used to eating it--have always preferred to eat cornmeal; unfortunately, this year we have insufficient corn and we would therefore be compelled to eat wheatmeal or cassava meal. Therefore, we have no choice but to eat bananas and potatoes. We will have to share equitably what we produce and find other products to substitute for what we normally like to use. Let us now look for those things which we ourselves can produce. We must do what we can, not what we like.

More important, we must increase agricultural production for consumption and for sale; such produce must be sent where it is required. Our factories must find ways of increasing production, even when it is difficult to get equipment from abroad. I repeat, we can only eat and wear what we produce ourselves. All of us must work honestly and with much effort. Farmers get money for the crops they grow and the same principle should apply to salaried employees. This is a matter of procedure; it is a question of realizing that wages or salaries are the result of producing or providing services and are not dependent on the mere fact of arriving at the office or factory.

Discipline at work is not a ruthless matter. It is a very important factor in our independence. Laziness and negligence are type of exploitation. If you only put in 5 hours work for 8 hours pay, then you are taking that pay for nothing--that is you have stolen 3 hours of wages. We are involved in a struggle--not a struggle involving bullets, but a struggle to eradicate exploitation and poverty. In this struggle we must use our own hands, our bodies and our brains. The only way to achieve victory is to increase crop production.

Apart from problems created by rain or the lack of it--something over which we have no control--we must say during this struggle, as we said during the war, that we have the ability to increase our crops. We also have the reasons for increasing

crops. Therefore, we must be determined to increase crops for our own benefit. We shall do this not because we shall be able to enjoy ourselves after we have succeeded--though we would thus have lessened our problems--but we shall do this so that we can maintain our country's independence and our dignity. Then we will be able to maintain our dignity without saying "y s sir" to the superpowers or to any international institutions which represent them.

CSO: 4749/18

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PLO RELATIONS--Dar es Salaam, 27 Nov--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat has told the Palestine National Fund (PNF) to give maximum support to Tanzanian development projects, it was reported here today. Fund Vice-President Refat Minder said here yesterday that Mr Arafat had asked him to do whatever he could to support Tanzanian projects because the PLO leader was anxious to strengthen relations with Tanzania. (AFP)--[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 1 Dec 81 p 20]

CSO: 4700/429

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

DUSHANBE DELEGATION VISIT--A three-man Soviet delegation from the Soviet city of Dushanbe has arrived in Zambia for a week-long visit. Dushanbe, situated at the southern tip of the Soviet Union, close to the Indian sub-continent, is a twin city of Lusaka. The Dushanbe delegation was met at the airport by the Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Mr Vladimir Chereonik, and the Lusaka district acting governor, [name indistinct], and the deputy town clerk, Mr [name indistinct]. [Word indistinct] Lusaka, the Soviet team will [several words indistinct]. [Text] [CA091208 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/430

BACK NATION OR GET OUT, SAYS MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has called on all people living in Zimbabwe to choose between loyalty to the State or leaving the country.

"We are all Zimbabweans--irrespective of colour, tribe or race and we all have a common loyalty," Mr Mugabe told a prize-giving ceremony at the Louis Mountbatten School, Salisbury, yesterday.

When the Government took the reins of power last year it decided evils of the past which divided people had to be "completely obliterated" so that they work together in unity.

The Government appealed to the people as a whole to adopt the principle of national reconciliation and urged them to look at those elements that make for harmony and unity and ignore "those who divide us and create hatred".

He said the Government, in its sincere desire to establish peace and develop the country, had introduced a general programme of reconstruction to ensure that a basis was created for future development.

"But in the process of carrying out these programmes in various sectors--aimed at achieving socio-economic goals--we have to bear in mind that we are one society," he said.

The Prime Minister added that although people could be different individuals, different ethnic groups, tribes or races, they all belonged to each other.

"We are all Zimbabweans--irrespective of colour, tribe or race and we all have a common destiny and common loyalty."

But, he said, there were others in Zimbabwe who did not believe that "we all have a common destiny and they don't share the common sense of belonging".

"They have one foot in Zimbabwe and another in South Africa. We ask these people to have their feet in one place and wherever they want their feet to be, let them make their decision.

"It's either they are with us, South Africa or any other country and we will facilitate where they want their two feet to be."

Mr Mugabe told parents and schoolchildren that when the Government came into power, it sincerely and honestly decided to look at the problems in the country [word indistinct] one of the issues that merited immediate attention was the question of uniting all the people who had been divided on racial lines by the past regimes.

"We have been divided in the past and were made to fight each other. We were not members of the same community in terms of harmony, common belonging and destiny--although we were all Zimbabweans who lived in different compartments."

He said some of these compartments were completely racial and those who were decision-makers ensured that "we hated each other as black and white".

The Government believed that the people of Zimbabwe--despite the quarrels they had in the past and the differences that had characterised the social order, had to be made to work together.

Outlining the Government's task since independence, the Prime Minister said national reconstruction and resettlement of the people were major problems, adding that he was delighted that tremendous progress had been made.

After independence, the Government started a programme of rebuilding schools, reconstructing roads and repairing shops in the rural areas and other places.

The Government had also the task to solve the problem of refugees in and outside the country who had been removed from their homes to other places.

Many people had moved into sanctuaries where they felt they might be safe and in some cases these sanctuaries were across the borders in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

"After the war we had to resettle these people and give them homes. As a government, we also had to make sure that these people were rehabilitated and give them the means with which they can till the land.

"We also had to ensure that they were given something to enable them to start a new life."

He told the crowd that the Government had to make sure that those who were injured during the war got artificial limbs before they returned to their homes.

"I am delighted that our task in this regard has been substantially completed and that our society now has a basis of peace on which it can proceed to greater heights in developing its socio-economic system," he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAPS SUPERPOWERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, last night took a swipe at big powers for spending huge sums of money on arms, instead of investing it in projects that could benefit mankind.

Speaking on a ZTV human rights programme, Dr Mangwende said big powers were spending more than \$500 billion on arms alone.

He said: "This money could be used in enhancing the life of mankind and this is one way we could help achieve human rights."

Order

The minister called for complete disarmament among superpowers if peace was to prevail, adding that as long as the arms build-up continued, human rights would continue to be violated.

Dr Mangwende also called for a new world economic order, noting that this would be the only way to stop developed countries exploiting developing ones.

"What must be noted is that human rights cannot be respected when some countries are exploiting others economically," he added.

The minister also made a renewed attack on South Africa for its continued pursuit of apartheid, saying it was the worst violation of human rights in the world today.

On the same programme the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said Zimbabwe had made a lot of progress in implementing human rights.

He said at independence there were 22 000 political prisoners. When the present Government took over, it released 18 000--an indication that human rights were being respected.

"Besides this we have provided free education to Zimbabweans and have removed racial discrimination from various areas of society," he said.

But the minister said although a lot had been done to remove racialism, a few companies still had not changed.

The Government would, therefore, do its best to ensure that the small pockets of racialism that existed at the moment were eliminated.

Mr Mubako also singled out the legislation to be presented to Parliament on the equality of sexes as another example of how human rights were being respected and implemented in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/421

MP ACCUSES HARTLEY FIRMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

WORKERS' committees in Hartley yesterday accused their companies of still practising racial discrimination in an effort to destabilise the country's economic development.

The committees were supported by the local ZANU (PF) MP and Government chief whip, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, and Hartley's mayor, Councillor Bizeck Mapuranga.

They both said several companies in the area still practised racial discrimination against blacks in "their determined move to wreck the country's economy by causing trouble in industry and decreasing productivity".

In an interview Mr Mudzingwa said he had had a lot of complaints from the workers' committees about certain companies which did not recognise their role at all.

"During our struggle for independence Hartley was the stronghold of the then Rhodesian Front. The position remains the same among the whites who still think one day there would be a reverse

on what is presently taking place. They think one day they will come back to power again in Zimbabwe and are trying everything to frustrate all the Government's reconciliation policy," he said.

It was high time the Government acted against such employers who were bent on causing trouble in industry so that there would be strikes to disrupt "our economic development".

"These people can no longer be tolerated. The Government's axe must fall on their heads for the good of the country."

Councillor Mapuranga said he had been told of companies which were practising racial discrimination in the area and were against workers' committees.

"My sincere view is that the Government must send people to investigate this issue urgently. Hartley is being given a bad name by such employers."

Councillor Mapuranga appealed to the local workers to report to him all companies which did not follow Government policy,

CSO: 4700/421

RECORD MAIZE HARVEST DELIVERED IN TIME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] A record two million tonnes of maize have been delivered in time to the Grain Marketing Board, the general manager, Mr Bill Long said in an interview yesterday.

The board was satisfied the maize still trickling in would not lead to congestion.

Mr Long added that rain would not pose any problems as the harvest was under canvas.

"Tonnages reported as [words indistinct] in the communal sector were exaggerated," he said. "When Government trucks moved in they did not find what was expected."

Movement of crops had been smooth because the rains came late this season, said Mr Long.

A total of 196 000 tonnes of wheat had been delivered and very little was due in. Also in are 30 000 tonnes of sorghum, 13 000 tonnes of groundnuts, 3 500 tonnes of coffee and 65 000 tonnes of soya beans.

The chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority's grain committee, Mr Mike Butler, said sabotage on the Umtali-Beira route had "seriously" affected the movement of export maize.

However, he said, a small quantity had continued to be exported to Vila de Manica for consumption in Mozambique.

Mr Butler praised the National Railways of Zimbabwe for agreeing to an "alternative" arrangement which enabled maize to be railed to Maputo to meet "urgent humanitarian needs" there.

The pack had brought about the movement of an additional 2 500 tonnes of maize for Maputo every week.

"The arrangement with the railways is only temporary," said Mr Butler. "We will resume our normal route soon as the damaged bridge is repaired."

Mr Long said transport snags had always existed with the movement of large tonnages of export maize.

Of the current season, he said: "We understand there is a big hectarage of maize being planted, but it is difficult to forecast what the season has in store as the size of the crop will depend on the weather."

CSO: 4700/421

EFFORT TO STEM SMUGGLING REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is losing \$1 million a week through smuggling to South Africa and Botswana, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

A Government campaign was being stepped up to stop the racketeering by thousands of black women.

The minister warned of more thorough border searches of buses carrying the women, stricter control of holiday allowance allocations, more discreet foreign currency handouts by banks and tighter border security.

Government officials have established that there is a pattern of foreign currency, diamond, gold, emerald and precious stone smuggling by busloads of the women.

The contraband was exchanged for goods to sell at inflated prices in this country.

Senator Nkala said the first step in the clamp-down would be to close the currency loophole at the point where the women collected holiday allowances — the banks.

Women returning from South Africa and Botswana after a day or two would also have to account for expenses in hotels and on meals and return the rest of the foreign currency allocated when they left Zimbabwe.

Failure to do so would lead to immediate detention and a surrender of goods bought across the border.

The Government would also squash syndicates

being organized by "big bosses" sending women across the border. "We will lay our hands on all those involved in the smuggling and living in Zimbabwe," he said.

Exchange control regulations would be changed soon so that anyone travelling for a day or two would not be allowed to bring any goods into Zimbabwe.

More customs officials and police would man border posts to check on buses.

SEARCHES

Senator Nkala warned companies hiring out buses that they should not complain when vehicles were subjected to thorough, sometimes month-long, searches at Beitbridge and Plumtree border posts.

Vehicles might be completely stripped down to guard against smuggling.

Police would also be on the alert to catch anyone found selling any goods without a licence. The goods would be confiscated and the offender brought to court.

Some culprits' houses, which have already been monitored, would be searched in the crackdown to bring to book those who have been identified so far.

Banking executives would be called upon to work out a stricter method of allocating holiday allowances to the

public, particularly black women, though the intention was not to punish all holiday-makers.

Border security was to be tightened [words indistinct] stop anyone who might try to use alternative routes [word indistinct] and from South Africa and Botswana.

Senator Nkala called on the support units and the national army to be on the lookout for culprits crossing the border illegally.

"We have established a pattern and are satisfied that we will be able to stamp out the smuggling.

"The public should cooperate and show no mercy for these people who are bent on practices to defeat exchange control regulations for their own profit and to be detriment of the economy," he said.

This week eight busloads of the women had crossed the border at Beitbridge and when they returned all goods "up to the last needle"

would be impounded.

The illegal trade costing the country foreign currency, customs duties, taxes and other fees.

"We are overworked trying to stop these people from cheating the State.

"We are in dire need of foreign currency to buy essential and vital commodities like spare parts, tractors, machinery and equipment to expand the productive capacity of the economy," he said.

Shortages in Zimbabwe were the result of the growing economy with a productive capacity not able to produce all the goods needed.

But the Government had given priority to expanding production. "Then we get our own black people smuggling valuable foreign currency."

The culprits had to be more mindful of the economic imbalances and the Government's efforts to bring equality to all.

CS0: 4700/421

FUTURE OF CATHOLIC WEEKLY IN DOUBT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE future of the weekly newspaper Moto hangs in the balance because its main sponsor, the Catholic Diocese of Gwelo, is withdrawing its financial support.

Efforts are being made to raise funds to stop the paper from closing down next week.

A decision was taken by the Gwelo diocese to finance Moto only until the end of the year because the weekly was losing up to \$12 000 a month for the past few months, a church spokesman said.

Moto will publish its last issue for the year next week. Whether it will continue in the new year has not yet been finalised.

Costs involved in running Moto are not completely borne by the Gwelo diocese. Another major sponsor is the Friedrich Naumann Foundation.

The editor of Moto, Mr Leopold Hatugari, said he would be prepared to comment only when the Gwelo diocese had stated its position publicly.

Moto started off in the early sixties as a monthly Catholic Association newspaper. It later became a weekly.

REPRESENTED

Recently Mr Hatugari said in a statement that although it was intended to register Moto as an independent paper, Mambo Press — which is wholly owned by the Catholic

Church — would continue to be represented on Moto's executive council and would assist the newspaper financially.

In December 1979 Lord Soames, the last Governor of Rhodesia, lifted the ban slapped on Moto during the liberation war in 1974 because of its support for the African nationalist cause.

In March last year Moto reappeared in Salisbury and Gwelo after three weeks off the streets as a result of an explosion which damaged the paper's printing works.

The Mambo Press building and presses in Gwelo were destroyed by a bomb on February 24, a day after forged copies of the paper carrying a derogatory article about the then Prime Minister-designate, Mr Mugabe, were handed out in Salisbury, Umtali and Rusape.

The publisher could not claim any compensation for the damage and insurance on the building and equipment did not cover acts of terrorism.

Soon after the incident, the Gwelo-based newspaper moved to Salisbury where a printing firm agreed to print it.

Moto has subsequently opened offices for its staff in Salisbury.

UPSURGE IN CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 11

[Article by George Mandizha]

[Text] PSYCHIATRIC illnesses found in Zimbabwe are of the same kind and nature as those found in the rest of Africa, Europe and indeed throughout the world. These illnesses vary from schizophrenia to manic and depressive psychoses as well as other psychotic illnesses. These mental diseases are common to people of all age groups.

To a large extent men tend to suffer more from schizophrenia, manic and depressive psychoses than women. They tend to suffer more from depressive illnesses. This is largely due to our culture which tends to exert a somewhat different kind of strain and pressure on women than men. The problem of conformity plays a major role. Women are expected to conform to society's values more than men. It's this strain which can trigger off the psychiatric symptoms in those people who are predisposed to psychiatric illnesses.

Incidents of mental illnesses are rising in the

Zimbabwean population due to a shift from a purely agricultural peasantry to a cash economy or urban living. Insecurity in an individual has increased. In teenagers, pressure to do well in examinations, problems of identification with current "heroes" of the pop world and other "superstars", lack of job opportunity and problems in love relationships coupled with drug abuse all contribute to mental strains and mental breakdown.

In the majority of women, the insecurity in the home has also increased with modern living. Fifty years ago polygamy was accepted by everybody, but now, any woman whose husband marries a second wife may suffer from shame, insecurity and a reduced income or family allowance from the husband so that pressures and strains are created not only on the marriage but on the wellbeing of the wife herself. This kind of

strain will trigger off a depressive illness if she is predisposed to it.

The advantages of large extended family ties which we used to enjoy in years past are now less obvious. The neglect of the old, the disabled and infirm as well as children is now common. In general, society has become less caring and less tolerant and pressures on families and individuals have increased resulting in high incidents of mental breakdown.

In most working men and working women, the security of the job, home and the desire to do well in life transcends all other considerations. A disturbance of any one of these factors — e.g., prolonged periods of unemployment — creates pressure on the individual and reduces self-esteem and self-confidence in tackling even the simplest of problems. Loss of self-esteem leads to self-neglect and depression which may result in suicide if severe.

How does one then propose to prevent mental illnesses in our country? Education on its own, especially academic education, is not the answer since it is the educated who feel most pressures on failing to achieve their stated goal or objectives.

By preventative psychiatry we have to distinguish between reducing the number of people who actually develop mental illnesses and reducing the number of people who are known sufferers of psychiatric problems--i.e., reducing the patient population in our psychiatric institutions.

There is no vaccine that can be administered to combat psychiatric conditions as one does in general medicine. However, the expansion of general health services to the population both in urban and rural areas reduces the physical illnesses which may be associated with mental illness or syndromes—e.g., a psychosis resulting from untreated tertiary syphilis.

Drug abuse, whether glue sniffing, excessive alcohol intake or dependence on hard and dangerous drugs can all lead to the development of psychoses in later life.

A health education programme to highlight the dangers of drug abuse, alcoholism and promiscuity and generally to educate the masses on the desirability of good, clean living could be initiated. Within the Ministry of Health one of the aims of the psychiatric services should be to help the people to understand mental illnesses, to recognise psychiatric conditions and how to seek help and advice for a relative or friend.

The role of traditional healers and spirit mediums could be investigated and incorporated into psychiatric services. The psychological effect of these healers on both the educated and non-educated patients in urban or rural areas is usually similar.

It's not unusual to hear within our society of a scientist, a doctor, teacher or some well-educated person seeking the aid of spirit mediums or traditional healers who could cure stubborn illnesses and ailments in a fam-

ily or friend.

The restoration of confidence and self-esteem to a psychiatric patient is vital in treating mental illnesses. This is not possible where large psychiatric institutions house large populations of patients in very poor and overcrowded conditions as has been happening in this country, Europe and elsewhere in the not too distant past.

The correct method is to endeavour to return the psychiatric patient to his home and community from hospital after his symptoms have been alleviated. The psychiatric patient therefore, really should be treated and cared for in small institutions within his community with humane and less rigid regimes. Hospital units should only cater for the chronic cases.

For long-term patients, day-hospital facilities should be available so that patients can come for treatment and observation during the day and return home in the evenings. Indeed, all forms of therapy are beneficial whether these are psychotherapy, occupational therapy, industrial therapy or speech and educational therapy and so should be part of psychiatric services provided and available to the mental patients.

Small groups of long-term patients could be housed in flats and houses where appropriate, so that patients have an opportunity to mix and merge and be absorbed into the local population and community. By so doing, patients will be given an opportunity to shop for themselves and generally look after themselves so that their self-esteem and

confidence is slowly restored before being discharged home.

Where a discharge is imminent an assessment and investigation of the conditions in the patient's home could be carried out so that if possible the patient does not return to the same situation that triggered off the illness in the first place.

In the small institutions patients could be encouraged to do things for themselves — gardening, pottery or some cash producing pastime.

Democratisation of the institutions could be carried out so that long-term patients could be involved in meaningful decisions affecting their lives. Open psychiatry on the Dingleton experiences could be established and benefit our patients.

In the present institutions a start could be made by separating those patients who are not psychiatric, but are physically disabled and mentally retarded or subnormal, from genuine mentally ill patients.

Those patients suffering mental disabilities like cerebral palsy, epilepsy or general spasticity and mongolism should not be accommodated in the same ward with psychotic patients. They should have their own wards, hostels or flats.

Care for the mentally subnormal should be run separately from the main psychiatric department if funds are available.

Finally, the general public should be taught by means of Press, radio, TV, pamphlets and seminars not to regard mental illness or mental patients and mental institutions as something to be ashamed of or made fun of.

NORWEGIAN TEACHERS, DOCTORS TO ARRIVE IN 1982

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 15

[Text]

NORWEGIAN teachers and doctors are coming to Zimbabwe next year to work under local conditions, it was announced yesterday.

Arrangements have been made for two health teams and a group of 10 teachers to arrive in September.

The project secretary and vice-chairman of the Students and Teachers International Assistance Fund, Mr Odd Arne Westad, recently led a three-member delegation to Zimbabwe for three weeks to assess needs.

He said health teams would be based in rural centres for about two years while teachers would be sent to schools for up to three years.

The health project was expected to continue for at least six years.

The government-sponsored fund and the Norwegian Council for Southern Africa also run similar health and education projects in several Afri-

can countries. It also helps SWAPO and ANC of South Africa refugees in Angola and Tanzania.

The organisation's support for the liberation of Zimbabwe goes back to 1972.

"Norway has always regarded support for the liberation struggles in Southern Africa as vital to the development of countries in the region," Mr Westad said in an interview.

Mr Westad had met the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, in Mozambique in 1979. He said his organisation shared in the joy of the success of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.

"People in Norway are aware that the most serious threat to independence in frontline states is the aggression from racist South Africa," he said.

He said Norwegians would continue to support efforts in democratic Southern African countries against the Pretoria regime.

CSO: 4700/421

LIBYAN OFFER TO SELL OIL REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

LIBYA is prepared to supply oil to Zimbabwe if this country could resolve the transportation problems involved, a high-ranking official said yesterday.

Mr Omar Dallal, the secretary (equivalent to an ambassador) of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Salisbury, said his country would "immediately" supply Zimbabwe with oil if an alternative transport route could be found.

The supplies would have to be shipped through acceptable outlets, such as the Mozambican ports, as Libya did not want to have any trade or other dealings with South Africa.

Mr Dallal said the price at which the oil would be sold to Zimbabwe would be subject to discussions between the two governments. However, Zimbabwe being a friendly nation, would certainly not be treated in the same manner as the richer countries.

He also said that Libya was prepared to train Zimbabweans in fields that the Government felt would benefit the country's development.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Dallal expressed satisfaction with the Libyan-Zimbabwe relations which, he said, had been forged during this country's protracted liberation struggle and were deeply

rooted in the firm commitment for the fight for freedom and justice.

He condemned the "continuous rumours and propaganda" that emanated from the United States administration against the Jamahiriya (Libyan) leadership.

The Americans and "their puppet followers" were against Libya because it opposed "imperialistic plans" in the Arab region and supported liberation movements around the world.

"We would like to correct the American thoughts and say that by supporting people to gain their independence we are not supporting terrorism," he said.

"Terrorism is when a nation threatens others with her naval forces, its manoeuvres in waters of sovereign countries, the atomic bombs and plans to overthrow and assassinate the anti-American leaders.

"The role played by the American CIA to assassinate our leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, is a very clear example of the United States terrorist policy."

He recalled that before independence the US called Zimbabwe's freedom fighters "terrorists", and said this clearly showed that America was opposed to all those genuine forces that fought for independence.

Mr Dallal sharply rebuked Washington for her criticism of the military assistance Libya gave to Chad to end that country's 15 years of civil war, saying Tripoli had only responded to Chad's plea for help.

He also condemned what he termed the "South African - backed" coup attempt against the Seychelles government by mercenaries about two weeks ago, and pledged his country's willingness to assist if asked to do so.

ZIMBABWE

BRITISH AID IN RECRUITING RAILWAY ENGINEERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE National Railways of Zimbabwe yesterday confirmed engineers are being recruited from overseas with the help of British aid.

Advertisements have been appearing in British newspapers asking for nine senior people for the NRZ.

The Overseas Development Administration has placed the advertisements, and will pay the salaries of those recruited with the help of British aid.

The posts being advertised include two electrical instructors, three technical instructors, an area electrical engineer and three signals engineers (for installation, communications and radio).

A spokesman for NRZ confirmed yesterday the ODA had advertised for engineers in British newspapers, that they would be employed in training capacities over a two-year period and that salaries would be paid through British aid.

He said: "Additionally, the railways are eager to offer career opportunities to experienced electrical and civil engineers not available locally."

He also confirmed that the railways continued to lose artisans, mainly to outside industry, but would not comment on the numbers who had left the NRZ within recent weeks.

No Pakistani artisans have arrived in the country yet, and their recruitment was subject to funding arrangements which were still under consideration, he said.

The Indian artisans who arrived recently have apparently settled in well. Most were still on familiarisation courses, but were keen to demonstrate their abilities, said the NRZ spokesman.

CSO: 4700/421

HUNDREDS SEEK TRAINING WITH MEDIA INSTITUTE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 13

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communications has already received more than 1 000 applications for training in journalism and radio production before advertising for next year's course, which starts in April, has begun.

Commenting on the number of applications, the director of the institute, Mr Ezekiel Makunike, said yesterday that it was a clear indication that journalism was becoming a popular career among school-leavers.

He said many young people were showing an interest in building the nation and they could do so through the mass media by writing about their society.

"This is not a profession for failures, but for those far above average. It is a challenging profession that requires intelligence, a flare for words, and knowing something about everything," he said.

Last year the institute selected only 50 students from about 3 000 applications after advertising.

Mr Makunike said: "Although we have already received enough

applications to fill three to four classes, we obviously need to advertise because there are some who have not heard about this course and we want to be fair.

"Those who have applied probably heard about it through their friends. When we advertise we want to give everybody a chance to show their talent.

"It is also frustrating to leave out so many good students and take the bad ones in such a selection but, all the same, those selected will know that they are there at the expense of those left out."

The executive secretary of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, Mr Akim Marero, also said the number of applications received so far proved that the mass media had a big role to play.

"We are doing the best we can in this profession because communication is very important."

SALISBURY TO BECOME NEW PATENT CENTRE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 9

[Text]

THE Patent Documentation Centre — which gives information on latest developments in technology — will be moved from Nairobi to Salisbury in January.

This was disclosed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, yesterday.

Opening a seminar on patent information and documentation in Salisbury, Mr Mumbengegwi said Zimbabwe was considering the introduction of model patent and copyright laws adapted to the needs of the country.

He said the laws would also be adapted to the needs of the member countries of the Council of the Industrial Property Organisation for English-Speaking Africa (Esaripo).

He said once the Patent Documentation Centre was established, it would provide information on available technology and advise as to its suitability to all members of Esaripo.

It would also help in

training personnel from the industrial property offices of member countries.

The deputy minister appealed to countries which had not joined to do so as soon as possible because "a full membership would ensure increased co-operation between governments concerned, particularly in the field of technology, as well as in the pooling of resources and should prove of inestimable benefit to our respective countries".

He said Zimbabwe had taken steps to join the convention establishing the world Intellectual Property Organisation, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Stockholm Act) and the Berne Convention of Literary and Artistic Works.

"Those conventions will come into force with respect to Zimbabwe towards the end of this month, although in the case of the two latter conventions, accession will be from April 18 1980, the date on which Zimbabwe obtained independence," he said.

CSO: 4700/421

MOTOR ASSEMBLY PLANTS TURN OUT MORE VEHICLES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 18

[Article by Brian Connolly]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S motor assembly plants are now turning out more than 75 vehicles of all types each day of a five-day working week. Despite this output, however, waiting lists for new models are lengthy and in some cases have been closed off.

The day of these plants assembling only their own products has gone, and the three assemblers — two in Salisbury and one in Umtali — are now contract plants which produce a wide variety of makes and models of cars and trucks on behalf of various franchise holders.

The components come from Britain, several European countries, and Japan.

The Government has the final say over what makes and models can be imported for assembly, and in what quantities.

Because of this, BL (Zimbabwe) in Umtali is in the peculiar position of not being able to assemble any of the cars produced by its parent factories in Britain. It has not been able to get the necessary import permits.

It does, however, produce the Land-Rover and a range of Leyland heavy vehicles to which are fitted truck or bus bodies. And it assembles "foreign" cars.

Willowvale Motor Industries was the Ford company's plant when it was opened in 1961, but was taken over by the Industrial Development Corporation when Ford moved out after UDI.

Only a matter of weeks ago did the first Ford to be built there for 14 years come off the line.

After going through some slack periods, these plants are now running to virtual capacity on their present shift basis.

How new models are ordered, how they arrive and how they are put together, is a fascinating story.

The whole operation starts with a franchise holder in Zimbabwe deciding he would like to have a particular model assembled here.

Early discussions with the manufacturer will probably involve personal visits to the source plant in France, Germany, Japan or wherever. The object is to agree on a completely knocked-down (CKD) specification.

This will take account of the Zimbabwean content of the vehicle. This includes tyres, glass, exhaust systems, leaf springs in some heavy vehicles, batteries, seats, upholstery material, paints and sealers, and these plus the labour content amount to 25 per cent of the cost of the vehicle.

The degree of sophistication, if you like, must be studied, taking into account what is desirable for the Zimbabwe market, what could be pure luxury, what could be omitted and what could be included while still keeping the price reasonable.

With different engines, gearboxes and a host of optional extras available from most manufacturers these days, deciding exactly what to order is a major undertaking.

With Zimbabwe so short of foreign currency, quantities are important, and one importer described the task as "the best spec at the lowest cost."

To add to the problem, the talks between manufacturer and importer could centre on a model not yet actually in production, as has happened in respect of local assemblies.

The franchise holder is finally able to arrive at a local selling price. This he submits to the Government—which will want to see an actual car imported for the purpose—with a request for a currency allocation and import permit.

The Government will get the specimen model tested and evaluated by experts.

KITS SENT

The franchise holder gets the go-ahead, and places his order with the manufacturer. In the third month after receiving the order, the kits are produced in the source factory — but the complete specifications for that model must have been fed into the manufacturer's computer six months before that.

The kits then spend about a month at sea, and several weeks elapse between off-loading at the port and arrival in Zimbabwe.

Giving an example of the passage of the months, one importer ordered kits in December last year, they arrived in May but assembly did not start until September.

The assembly plant meanwhile gets a complete list of all the material that is to be imported, and also the local materials. The latter may need to be validated, is approved, by the suppliers of the CKD kits.

This is normally routine, because local quality control is accepted and local manufacture has a good reputation. In some respects local items are considered superior to those specified by the source plant.

With the arrival of the CKD kits in large packing cases, every item must be checked and indexed.

Assembly instruction sheets are then prepared

using the master bill of materials and the maker's assembly manuals, with suitable modifications for the local assembly plant.

The assembly plant receives a complete car which is dismantled and put together again to help train the operators. It also receives — and this is most important — a master "body in white". This is the definitive body shell which gives the plant the exact dimensions from which it adjusts and alters its jigs and fixtures, in other words, the main body shop tooling.

These are the firm bases and clamps which hold the CKD body sections ready for welding and building up into the complete shell, to which the sub-assemblies — the doors, boot, bulkhead and so on — are attached.

PROTOTYPES

Then comes the assembly of prototypes, and the source company normally sends out an engineer to check these.

Once production is under way, the source plant sends quality control audit teams to the assembly plant. They select vehicles off the line at random, at any stage of production. These they test and mark on a demerit system, and this keeps the local assemblers on their toes.

In addition, the assemblers have their own quality control at the end of each stage of production.

Meanwhile, the source plant reports on any changes it is making to the basic specification and those must be adhered to by the local assemblers.

A spokesman for Willowvale said it takes about six months from the decision to assemble a model to first production.

In the assembly plant itself there is the body shop, where the components are welded into the complete shell. Then comes the paint shop, and Willowvale can offer 12 colours from which the importer chooses what he wants and in what proportions.

The painted shell then

moves to the trim line, where the interior trim, seats, electrical wiring, dashboard, carpeting and other items are fitted. So each car is built up, with each one getting its exact quota of components, nuts and bolts, as it moves along the line.

Then comes the chassis line where the suspension and wheels are fitted and the engine dropped in. At the end of the line the car is driven off as a complete unit and taken for a test run.

HIGH STANDARDS

At Willowvale each car actually takes about six days from start to finish.

Not only is the standard of assembly high in Zimbabwe, but the degree of assembly is also greater than in many assembly plants. In other words, the plants cope with a high degree of knocked-downness, if one may coin a phrase, and so more fabrication is carried out than in some plants. The percentage of local content is also high.

Motor assembly is a fascinating business, from the basic welding of body panels to the stitching of upholstery to the fitting of dials and switches on the dashboard to the intricacies of the wiring and the tuning of the engine.

With different models following each other on the line it seems surprising that one doesn't get parts belonging to another. But the expertise is there to prevent such mishaps.

THE range of vehicles produced by Zimbabwe's assembly plants is now extensive. The following lists cover what is being, or has been, assembled this year. There are occasional breaks in production of certain models, and new models have come on the line in greater variety in recent months.

BL (Zimbabwe) Ltd, Umtali: Over the year this plant has averaged 32 vehicles a day of all types, but from July to November the number rose to 45 a day.

Models are: Land-Rover; Leyland Marathon, Super Eland, Eland and Boxer; Datsun Bluebird and Pulsar; Datsun pick-up; Citroen GSA; Mitsubishi Lancer; a range of Nissan trucks.

Willowvale Motor Industries (Pvt.) Ltd, Salisbury: This plant is turning out 31 vehicles a day of all types.

Models are: Alfasud 1.5; Ford Laser; Mazda 323; Renault 5 and 18; Peugeot 504 saloon and station wagon; VW Golf; Mazda pick-ups; Nissan Patrol; Toyota Land-cruiser; VW van, and Oshkosh semi-trailer horse.

Routes (CA) (Pvt.) Ltd, Salisbury: This is a smaller plant which had turned out 324 vehicles this year to December 1.

Models: Dodge Spacevan, up to five a week; Dodge 8-tonne truck; Hino 5-tonne and 8-tonne trucks and 20-tonne tractor unit. From early next year the Fiat 602 truck will be assembled.

CSO: 4700/421

CATTLEMEN NEAR BANKRUPTCY CLAIMS MP

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Nov 81 pl

[Text]

A WARNING that there would be "mass bankruptcy" in the cattle industry next year unless beef producers received a price increase of about 30% was made recently by Midlands Member of Parliament, Mr Henry Elsworth.

Mr Elsworth, a Que Que farmer, was reported as saying this when speaking at a Que Que Farmers' Association meeting, according to the Que Que Observer and the *Times of Gwelo* last week.

He was quoted as saying that he was "sick and tired" of people telling farmers what they should do to increase the

national herd. He said established cattlemen were making nothing on their cattle.

"We know what to do if we have the funds to do it. All we need is a proper price. We cannot go on like this," he said. "We are reaching the point of no return and the industry is nearing collapse."

Commenting on these statements this week a spokesman for the Cattle Producers' Association said: "The beef producer price and Grade Schedule is currently under review in line with the new system of an annual price

review of all controlled producer prices."

No date for the review to be announced has been given. However, it is expected to take some time as producers have to prepare their cases in detail and then put them to all the relevant agricultural organisations and authorities involved, as well as to Government representatives.

Recently the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said he hoped to make an announcement concerning the annual price review before the end of February.

CSO: 4700/416

PRINTING INDUSTRY HIT BY INK SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] A 21% cut in the foreign currency allocation for the manufacturers of printing inks will mean a complete "stock-out" of certain inks during February-March next year. Although the situation will ease after the next quota period begins in April, manufacturers foresee the crisis recurring in one quota period after another, and getting steadily worse as the year progresses. The shortage, or stock-out, could result in serious problems for the printing and allied industries, and possibly retrenchment of staff.

As long ago as November, 1980, well before the recent cuts, the industry was short of 25% of its raw material requirements, and had asked Government for an extra quota period to get the industry back on its feet. That request was turned down, although the amount for a quota period then was less than the current \$150 000.

At the end of 1979 the Government had granted an extra "top-up" allocation. This, and the ad hoc allocations which were approved during 1980 were, in large part, responsible for the industry getting through that year.

But at the moment ad hoc applications are not being granted, except for raw material price increases and for proven cases of education and export. This means that the 21% cut is an actual reduction of at least 30% on the previous quarter. The manufacturers have been told that there is simply no more foreign currency for them.

There are three ink manufacturers in Zimbabwe: Coates Brothers, Croda Ltd, and Mander-Kidd, and nearly 100% of

their raw materials have to be imported. Because of the sophisticated nature of these materials, there is no possibility of Zimbabwe-made substitutes.

A spokesman for one of the manufacturers said that the stock-outs will not all occur at the same time. Rather, the supplies of one type of printing ink after another will cease, as each manufacturer runs out of raw materials. By switching to the production of materials with no immediate demand, they should be able to weather this period without staff redundancies.

The manufacturers have, however, asked the printers not to introduce forward buying, because this will simply trigger the stock-outs even earlier. So far, all indications show that the printers are respecting this wish.

But even with this co-operation, the manufacturers warn that, with the current transportation situation, it is unlikely that the supplies for the April-June period will arrive on time. Customers, they say, may have a wait of between 14 days and a month.

Mr Tom Kennedy, general manager of Mardon Printers in Salisbury, and vice-president of the Master Printers' Federation, said that the reduction of ink supplies was "very serious".

Pointing out that all the ingredients used by ink makers were imported, Mr Kennedy said: "A reduction in ink supplies of 21% or more will mean directly that much less production in printing shops throughout the country. We will also be faced with the very unpleasant position of having to ration our customers'

print requirements within the ink supplies available."

Most printers were carrying small stocks of ink because of present supply problems. Mr Kennedy said: "A cut in printing supplies would undoubtedly result in unemployment and, if supplies run out completely, there would be no newspapers, magazines, educational or other printing."

"The Master Printers' Federation has sought an urgent meeting with Government to inform them of the serious consequences which will follow from a reduction in ink supplies," Mr Kennedy said.

Mr Clive Murphy, vice-chairman of the Advertising Media Association of Zimbabwe, which represents the major newspaper and magazine publishers, said: "If the imminent shortage of ink is as bad as I have been led to believe, it will have a serious effect on newspaper and magazine publishers in the country."

Mr Murphy said that the publishing industry in Zimbabwe was highly sophisticated and employed a large number of highly skilled personnel. "Ironically, the cost of inks represents a very small, but vital, portion of the total cost of publishing," said Mr Murphy. "The largest cost of course, is in salaries and wages which are fed back into the community."

Mr Murphy said he predicted a gloomy future for publishers if they were forced to reduce the level of their activities because of an insufficient supply of ink. "The ripple effect will be most dramatic," he said.

BRIEFS

FUEL TALKS--The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, and the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, yesterday left for Maputo for talks with Mozambican officials on the movement of fuel by rail to Zimbabwe. A statement released by the Zimbabwe Information Service said the two ministers, who were accompanied by their senior officials, were expected back home tomorrow. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 1]

SUGAR SCHEME--Bulawayo--More than 1 000 ha of land in Ndanga, in Zimbabwe's Lowveld, is to be set up as a sugar plantation settlement scheme. The land, divided into 105 holdings of about 10 irrigable ha each, is owned by Hippo Valley Estates and Triangle Limited. The scheme, which is being run in agreement with the Government and the Sabi-Limpopo Authority, will make each plot on the Mkwazine Estate available for settlement and cultivation of sugar cane. It is hoped the holdings will be ready for occupation by mid-1982. Sugar cane is the only crop which may be grown. Hippo Valley Estates and Triangle Ltd will finance the first crop on a short-term loan basis, repayable out of crop proceeds. All citizens of Zimbabwe may apply for one of the holdings, provided they are aged between 24 and 50, physically fit, and have agricultural experience. They will also be expected to have \$100 in cash available. The owners of the estate will undertake the construction of houses on each plot and the planting of the first crop. The cost of the land, including development, will be repayable in instalments. Application forms will be available from Conex and Devag offices or from the rural state land office. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 9]

LIBYAN OIL WELCOMED--A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has responded favourably to a Libyan offer to supply oil to Zimbabwe "if acceptable outlets can be found". The offer was made by Mr Omar Dallal, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Salisbury, in an interview published in Wednesday's Herald. The spokesman said, in a statement yesterday: "A large proportion of our petroleum needs no longer come through South Africa. Arrangements can be made to send oil to Zimbabwe other than through South Africa for those suppliers who do not wish to use South African routes." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 1]

'RHODESIAN' DEGREES--All degrees, certificates and diplomas awarded by the University of Zimbabwe from now on will not bear the name "Rhodesia", the principal and vice-chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, said yesterday. He was commenting in an interview on certificates awarded in the name of the University of Rhodesia to some students of the Teachers' College in Bulawayo recently. These certificates were

awarded under a special provision granted by the senate and council of the university in March last year allowing students who registered before independence to have University of Rhodesia diplomas and degrees. This facility no longer existed, the principal said. "I wonder at the motives of those people who wanted Rhodesia diplomas. If they intend making their home here, intend living here, becoming part of this country, then what objection could they have to Zimbabwe?" [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 1]

JAPANESE AID--Japan has given Zimbabwe about \$1,2 million to buy fertiliser. The agreement for the grant was signed yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, and the Japanese ambassador, Mr Seiken Sasaki. Senator Nkala said the fertiliser would help increase the production of food. He thanked the Japanese ambassador and his government for their continued and valuable help. Mr Sasaki, in reply, said relations between Japan and Zimbabwe were closer, especially since the visit of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to Tokyo last May. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 3]

CAPTURED TROOPS RUMORS--Rumours that some Zimbabwe National Army soldiers might have been captured by armed bands in Mozambique were categorically denied by the Ministry of Defence yesterday. The ministry said in a statement that to "avoid any unfounded speculation that might otherwise arise", it wished "to re-affirm that no members of the Zimbabwe National Army are or have been in Mozambique except where, on occasions, senior officers visit to discuss routine border control liaison. This liaison is necessary to control illegal trans-border crossings. Air Force of Zimbabwe flights to Chimoio and other areas in Mozambique have been undertaken solely for the conveyance of officials on Government or military liaison visits. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 81 p 5]

HELICOPTER CRASHES IN SEKE--An air force Alouette helicopter crashed in the Seke area, near Salisbury, yesterday during a routine flight, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said. The helicopter's technician, who has not been named, was taken to Parirenyatwa Hospital. The other members of the crew were slightly hurt. Next of kin had been told and a board of inquiry convened, said the spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 1]

SWEDISH TYPEWRITERS--Swedish typewriters, for local and export use, will be assembled in Zimbabwe from May next year, the managing director of Philpott and Collins, Mr Woody Hornbuckle, announced yesterday. He said in an interview that his firm had reached an agreement with Facit of Sweden to assemble the machines in Zimbabwe, which will mean a 20 percent saving in foreign currency. And contracts for export to countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference have already been signed. The new venture, which will be located somewhere outside Salisbury, will also employ "a substantial number of people, from in and outside of the company". The company would hold tests to determine the most suitable people for typewriter assembly, and staff made redundant by the firm's cut in foreign currency for books will "definitely be absorbed by the new project", he said. Staff from outside the firm would also be employed. Mr Hornbuckle added that four staff would be sent to Sweden for specialist training, and only after they had returned would he be able to say how many people would be employed. The machines would be fully imported at first, but an increasing amount of local contents would be introduced. The locally-assembled typewriters would also be cheaper than fully-imported machines. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 13]

LANDMINE ACCIDENTS--Umtali--Two men from the National Army lost their left legs on Monday afternoon when they detonated anti-personnel mines while investigating Saturday's Burma Valley mine accident. The two men, Captain Robert Cox and Private Fanuel Damiano, are in the Corps of Engineers. An army spokesman said troops were being led by Captain Cox when he stood on a mine which exploded. Private Damiano was sent to fetch a vehicle to take the injured man to hospital. On his way to the truck, Private Damiano detonated another mine and also lost a leg. [Text]
[Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 81 p 13]

CSO: 4700/421

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Jan. 6, 82'